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[The Editor, whilst grateful to all correspondents who may be kind enough to furnish him with information, desires to state that he is not responsible for the views stated by them, nor for quotations which may be inserted from other journals. The object of the REPORTER is to spread information, and articles are necessarily quoted which may contain views or statements for which their authors can alone be held responsible.]

A Jubilee Address from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the Queen.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

The Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY desire to present to Your Majesty their loyal and respectful greeting upon the most interesting and important occasion of the **Jubilee** year of Your Majesty's reign, and beg to be allowed to ~~read~~ *recall* a few of the historic events in connection with SLAVERY and the SLAVE-TRADE during the past FIFTY years.

Although SLAVERY in the BRITISH WEST INDIES and in MAURITIUS was abolished by Parliament in 1834, complete EMANCIPATION did not take place until after the accession of Your Majesty to the throne; nor was the legal status of Slavery abolished in INDIA until the year 1843.

The COMMITTEE desire gratefully to record the very warm interest evinced by members of the ROYAL FAMILY at various periods of the Anti-Slavery struggle.

His Royal Highness the **Duke of Gloucester** occupied the position of Patron and President of the AFRICAN INSTITUTION, a body formed in 1807 to watch over the carrying out of the SLAVE TRADE ACT, and to encourage legitimate commerce with Africa.

The laudable efforts of this body not being crowned with that success which had been hoped for, an ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was formed, having for its object the Abolition of Slavery, as the only practical means of putting a stop to the horrors of the Slave-Trade.

His Royal Highness the **Duke of Gloucester** presided over the

annual meetings of this new Society in the years 1824—1825 and 1828, and supported in the House of Lords the cause of Abolition. When Slavery was abolished in the Colonies of Great Britain the work of that Society came to an end, and the **British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society**—whose Committee have now the honour to address Your Majesty—was formed in the year 1839, mainly by the exertions of the late **Joseph Sturge** and **William Allen**, and it had for its first President the venerable **Thomas Clarkson**.

The objects of this Society were the Abolition of SLAVERY and the extinction of the SLAVE TRADE throughout the world, and the protection of the freed coloured races in British possessions.

His Royal Highness the **Duke of Sussex** took a warm interest in the work of this body, and presided over its first annual meeting, in 1840, when he delivered a powerful address in support of the objects for which it was constituted, laying special stress upon its strictly pacific character.

The Committee have always remembered with feelings of peculiar pleasure that the lamented and ever to be honoured **Prince Consort** made his first appearance on a public platform in England, in 1840, by presiding over the annual meeting of a philanthropic and commercial Society organised by the benevolent action of the late **Sir Fowell Burton** whose object was the EXTINCTION of the SLAVE TRADE and the CIVILISATION of AFRICA, more especially in the countries watered by the Niger.

Although the fatal effects of the climate unfortunately put a stop to the development of the great objects for which that Society was created, the public did not fail to note the interest in the African races so cordially shown by His Royal Highness.

After an interval of more than forty years, the claims of the Anti-Slavery cause to the sympathy of the Royal Family of England were again recognised when, on the First of August, 1884, His Royal Highness the **Prince of Wales** graciously presided over a crowded meeting of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY in the Guildhall of the City of London, to celebrate the JUBILEE of the carrying out of the Abolition Act by Great Britain. On this momentous occasion, His Royal Highness not only delivered an eloquent address reviewing the progress of emancipation, but graciously consented to become Patron of the Society, thus greatly enhancing its influence in Slave-holding countries.

It is not the object of this loyal address to take up the time of your Majesty by recounting the history of the Slave-trade during the past fifty years, but the Committee desire gratefully to acknowledge the cordial and ready assistance rendered from time to time to this Society by your Majesty's Ministers—irrespective of party—as well as of the Departments over which they have presided.

The following facts are, however, of historic importance, and they are all of them connected with the period comprised in the reign of your Majesty.

FIRST, and most important of all, is the extinction of the Slave-Trade from WESTERN AFRICA to the NEW WORLD, with the indescribable horrors of

the "Middle Passage." This terrible traffic continued long after the abolition of Slavery in British and French Colonies, and was not finally stopped until **President Lincoln**, by a stroke of his pen, abolished Slavery in the United States.

Although Slavery continued to linger on in the Spanish possessions, it is believed that after the present year this institution will cease to exist in CUBA.

The EMPIRE OF BRAZIL will thus be the only Slave-holding country of the Western Hemisphere, and it is satisfactory to record that throughout that vast territory steps are being taken for the gradual emancipation of the coloured people.

Whilst thus able to look back with satisfaction upon the work of Emancipation, so far as under DIVINE PROVIDENCE it has been accomplished, by the Governments of Great Britain and of various European Powers, the Committee would humbly invite your Majesty's earnest attention to the fact that the work is still very far from being complete.

The desolating SLAVE-TRADE in CENTRAL and EASTERN AFRICA, to which the noble-hearted LIVINGSTONE so earnestly drew attention some thirty years ago, is still carried on with almost undiminished vigour, and the necessity exists for continued vigilance on the part of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in order to influence public opinion and the Governments of the civilised world, on behalf of the thousands carried off into captivity and Slavery to supply the demand throughout the Mohammedan countries of the East.

In conclusion, the COMMITTEE earnestly pray that your Majesty may long be spared to reign over a free and happy people, and that this glad year of **Jubilee** may prove to be, like that of the chosen people of old, a herald of freedom to all enslaved races throughout the world.

ARTHUR PEASE, *President.*

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55, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

June , 1887.

THE EX-SLAVE'S APPEAL.

A NYASSA lad, torn from his home by Slavers, rescued by a British man-of-war, trained a few years in the Mission school at Kiungani, now doing his best to teach what little he has learnt to his young Nyassa brethren in Lukoma, writes:—"Ring a bell in England, sir! ring a bell! Wake up the great men of the Universities, and tell them to send us white teachers, for there are many here who have never seen a white man or heard of God; but these people want Him and receive Him. Ring a bell, sir! for teachers to come and bring light to this land of darkness. Tell them not to lose a moment."

Who that reads these words will venture any more to say that Bishop MACKENZIE and those that followed him laid down their lives in vain? Who will step forward to take up their work?—*Report of Universities Mission.*

Between the Nile and the Congo.

By J. T. WILLS.

Extracts of a paper read at the Evening Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, March 28th, 1887. (With map.)

WE devote a considerable portion of our space this time to a valuable and interesting paper by Mr. J. T. WILLS, on the riverine country lying between the Nile and Congo, which, although sadly mutilated from want of space, will, with the map given herewith, by kind permission of the Royal Geographical Society, afford much information as to the nature of the country through which Mr. H. STANLEY and his relief expedition is probably now passing.

It will be remembered, by our readers, that in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for May, 1885, we published a fac-simile copy of a post-card, the last received from GENERAL GORDON, in which he said "It is 250 miles from Bahr Gazal to Stanley's station on Congo, with navigable river nearly all the way, from Monbattu to that station. It is 2,000 miles from Cairo to Bahr Gazal, crow's flight. C.G.G."

GORDON was most anxious that this route to the interior, where the Slave-hunters had it all their own way, should be opened up, and it was his intention when he accepted service under the KING OF THE BELGIANS, to proceed *via* the Congo to the Nile, by the very route which STANLEY is now taking.

In January, 1884, he wrote from Brussels to the Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY :—"In 1886, we will (D.V.) be at the Bahr Gazal. If BAKER and the others keep the Slave-hunters occupied in the Soudan, we will (D.V.) take every province back. *But these are secret prophecies.*"

The prophecy appears now to be coming true, though not exactly in the manner foretold. GORDON has himself left the scene of his earthly labours, but his Lieutenant, EMIN PASHA, still holds the province entrusted to him, and STANLEY is on his way through the Monbattu country traced out by GORDON in his mind, to relieve this last opponent of the Slave-hunters of the Soudan.

Mr. WILLS said : I need hardly remind you that in the fertile part of Central Africa, in the belt of tropical rains and rich vegetation which stretches from the Zambesi to Senaar and Lake Tsad, river navigation is the only means of cheap transport : and boats almost the only alternative to Slave portage. Rivers are here the trade routes and the lines upon which European influence must advance ; and the big navigable rivers, with the exception of the Niger Benue and Zambesi, almost all flow to one of three points, Berber, Lake Tsad, and Stanley Pool, of which the last is alone at present accessible to us.

Let us first look for a moment to the history of river exploration round the region in question. The first central African river to be explored and used was the Nile. Eighteen centuries ago, in the reign of the EMPEROR NERO, two Roman centurions explored and navigated the Nile 500 miles beyond Khartoum as far as the *sudd*, where they found the river closed in by reeds and morasses, full of tall grass into which there was no means of penetrating either by boat or on foot. This *sudd* region is a swamp of vast extent, where matted weeds and floating grasses choked with fine mud, and knit

together by the tangled roots of aquatic plants, form rafts or islands of floating *sod*, on which other tall grasses grow, and which jamb and block the deep channels, like floating ice in polar seas, while all around papyrus and other reeds grow thick on the shallow swamps and inundated flats. The block so formed is variable and intermittent, and when exploring expeditions in 1839, 1840, and 1841, penetrated for the first time beyond the point reached by NERO's centurions, little hindrance was experienced, then or for the next twenty-five years; but in 1870 BAKER's expedition had the greatest difficulty to get through, and the block of sudd that formed in 1878 continued on and off for three years, and after nearly frustrating GESSI's campaign in the Bahr Gazal, eventually caused his death in 1881.

When European ivory traders in and after 1845 followed the tracks of the Egyptian expeditions beyond the sudd, two navigable branches of the Nile were found; one navigable at all seasons as far as Gondokoro (Lado), and the other as far as Meshera el Rek. The custom was to *sail* up from Khartoum to either of these points, in the dry season or winter, and to sail down again in June upon the flood. The winds are strong and steady from the north and N.N.E. for three or four months as far as Meshera, and for one or two as far as Lado; and they are nearly equally strong and steady from the south during an equal period, lessening in strength and duration up north towards Berber, as the winter north winds do towards Lado. Consequently the clumsy Khartoum nuggers of 40 or 50 tons, with a 20 foot beam, low masts, and rotten, spliced, and cranky yards, often average up to the sudd some four or five miles an hour against a stream that generally runs two miles an hour. They thus do 48 to 60 miles a day, and in nine or ten days get to the sudd. SCHWEINFURTH describes his nigger often staggering under bare poles, when the wind was best, for fear of breaking the yard. This is the cheapest river navigation in Africa, and according to GESSI, freights from above Meshera to Khartoum were only £2 a ton. It costs at present between £30 and £40 a ton to get porters' loads carried up from the sea to Stanley Pool, and it used to cost £10 a ton by camel from Suakin to Berber.

SLAVE-TRADE.

We all know how these trade-winds soon became Slave-trade winds; how soon after the discovery of the great lakes and sources of the Nile Sir S. BAKER was sent up in 1870 to stop Slaving on the Lado branch where it was least vigorous, and how he was followed by GORDON in 1874-75-76, while ZEBEHR and many other smaller Slave-hunters continued their devastations practically unmolested in the Bahr Gazal. And we know how Nile explorations led to other explorations; how LIVINGSTONE traced the Zambesi to its source, and BARTH visited the countries round Lake Tsad. In 1870 SCHWEINFURTH went through the Bahr Gazal with an ivory trader and reached the big Welle Makua in Monbuttu, beyond the Nile watershed, just at the same time that LIVINGSTONE explored Lake Bangweolo, Lake Moero, and the Lualaba down to Nyangwe. SCHWEINFURTH reported that his river was supposed to run to the Shari, LIVINGSTONE supposed his to be the Nile. Three years later, CAMERON disclosed by his overland march the south watershed of the Congo, and NÄCHTIGAL got important but hearsay information of the south watershed of the Shari. The mouth of the Congo was known, but no one had got past the rapids between the sea and Stanley Pool. In 1875 GORDON was on the Upper Nile launching steamers* (which are still in working

* One hundred feet long.

order) on the upper Duflé and Lake Albert reach, which is separated from Lado by over 100 miles of land transit. He established the government which EMIN BEY now maintains. Mr. LONG, his lieutenant, navigated a considerable unknown reach on a still higher level in our enemy's country; and STANLEY sailed round Victoria Nyanza, which pours its waters in Long's reach over more cataracts. STANLEY then went to the Slave-hunters at Nyangwe, and prepared to embark on the unknown river there in October, 1876, just when GORDON went down to Egypt to say that he would not go back to the Nile unless he had full powers over the whole Soudan Slave-trade.

MR. H. M. STANLEY.

When STANLEY emerged on the west coast, and made known the Congo, GORDON, as Governor-General, was preparing to put down at last the roaring Slave-trade of the Bahr Gazal; and ZEBEHR was writing to his son there to rebel. That rebellion barred further exploration of the Welle Makua. BOHNDORF, once GORDON's and afterwards JUNKER's servant, went by himself to explore in ZEBEHR's country, but was made to swear on the Koran, and was finally robbed and left naked. Dr. JUNKER, who was already in the Bahr Gazal in 1877, had to keep well to the east, where great hardships broke his health, and forced him to retire for a year to Khartoum and Egypt.

STANLEY, as we know, returned to the Congo, made firm his way, and took up his steamer to Stanley Pool, and, in 1883, revisited for the first time the great arc of the Congo (above Kwa mouth), which he had paddled down six years before. He went along the south bank of the Congo, which is here generally so wide (and also full of islands) that the other bank is actually below the horizon and out of sight; when at length he crossed over and reached the mouth of a big tributary on the north side, and found from the friendly natives that they were in possession of certain peculiar and unmistakable Italian beads (which had come down this river through the Watumba from traders who came from the north), he was surprised more than interested, and passed on to view with dismay the presence of TIPPU TIBB's Nyangwe Slave-hunters at Stanley Falls and at the mouth of the Aruwimi.

These beads were RAFAI's beads: the big river which STANLEY was told came far from the north or north-east, and was so wide above that one could not see the other shore, was the Loika (or Itimbiri), and was found last year to be navigable for at least 100 miles at all seasons from its mouth. It is identical with the big water or lake reached by RAFAI, six days' journey south from the Makua across the country of the Ababua, where RAFAI had a secure trading post. PETERMANN's Mittheilungen had published RAFAI's news (which LUPTON had sent) a full year before, and I am rather surprised to find that such items of news were not forwarded with the usual letters through Belgium to STANLEY on the Congo.

HICKS, with his army of 10,000 men, had been slain four or five days before STANLEY appeared on the Loika (on November 10th, 1883); LUPTON, at Dem Suleiman was receiving, as a precious gift, 300 percussion caps from BOHNDORF, Dr. JUNKER's servant, who had hurried off with news of his master to catch the expected steamer—the last steamer that ever visited the Bahr Gazal; RAFAI, LUPTON's best captain, had fallen fighting bravely against the Slave-hunters or Mahdiists; Rumbek was taken by storm by the rebels, and EMIN's garrison there put to the sword the same month, and the news of that disaster recalled EMIN BEY from Tangasi in Monbuttou, on the Makua, five days after his long and anxiously expected arrival in that neglected district, and

forced Dr. JUNKER also to retire from his half-explored rivers to Lado. Thus connection between the Soudan and the Congo was just *not* made in 1883, and no further exploration of northern tributaries of the Congo took place till fifteen months ago.

DR. JUNKER.

Let us now trace Dr. JUNKER's explorations, all made before November, 1883, and on foot. After having recruited his health in Egypt, he arrived in the spring of 1880 in the Bahr Gazal, where GESSI was celebrating the first anniversary of his great victories over the Slave-hunters. GESSI had 40,000 liberated Slaves on his hands, and was planting them in the colonies, hoping they would settle down as cultivators. He was building nuggers on the Wau, and was collecting a good quantity of ivory, and 50 tons of first-rate india-rubber. NDORUMA, a great Zandeh chief, whose country lies on the watershed of the Nile basin, and who had for years successfully repulsed the Slave-hunters, and on one occasion had destroyed a force of 800 muskets, had recently "come in," first sending envoys with a present of 100 tusks of ivory to ascertain if the good news about the new governor was true, and then coming himself to do homage or make submission. He gave GESSI all his ivory, 100 loads, and also offered to give up the 800 captured muskets. To NDORUMA's therefore, Dr. JUNKER went, but as his armed escort of ten negro riflemen or basingers caused great alarm, he sent them back at once from the chief's border, trusted then and thenceforward to the goodwill of Zandeh chieftains, and never had cause to regret this course. * * * * *

JUNKER, however, sending BOHNDORF to pay calls on these chiefs, went south and struck the Makua, where there were alarms of war, which made the natives (here Monbuttus) distrust him and show hostility. He was very glad when NDORUMA, who had heard he was in difficulties, arrived in hot haste with all his forces and set him free. He then surveyed this country in the bend of the Makua, and reconciled two brother-chieftains who had been egged on to fight each other by a detachment of so-called troops, who were here doing pretty much as they liked. He also effected a reconciliation in the family of WANDO, another Zandeh chief. WANDO's son, HOQUA, alone of all the family, had submitted to the Egyptian Government, which means, I must explain, that he had agreed to help YUSSUF BEY, Mudir of the Rohl, to get Slaves and ivory from the territories of his brothers and father.

BRIGANDS.

When Dr. JUNKER arrived on the Makua there was a body of his troops, under a Colonel HAWASH, fitly described by CASATI as brigands, here well out of GESSI's reach and control, who were bullying the Monbuttus on the south of the Makua, to the great alarm of KANNA and even of BAKANGAI, great Zandeh chieftains, lower down the Makua on its south side.

Dr. JUNKER probably knew that GESSI had then quitted the Bahr Gazal, finding his position under the new Governor-General intolerable, but he did not know that he was then dead, having been rescued too late, and at the point of starvation, with fifty other survivors only out of 400, from the middle of the sudd in which his worn-out steamer had been helplessly blocked for three months (September, 1880, to January, 1881). He therefore avoided the Monbuttu region for a time, and having waited for one of GESSI's more respectable ivory-trading agents, OSMAN BADUI, and for the escort of his caravan, went to BAKANGAI's, where (July, 1881,) he found much confidence reposed in him, and much alarm felt at the doings of HAWASH. He kept promising the people a better future when EMIN BEY should come to set things in order, and "often,"

he says, "did I hear them speak thus in reply : 'Tell us again such sweet tidings ; this year of your coming is a fortunate one for us. Through your words we hope for a better future.' " He wrote to EMIN BEY of this, and to say that he had promised that he would presently come to set things right. There was no governor in the Bahr Gazal all that year. LUPTON arrived only in December, 1881.

From Bakangai he went back through KANNA's country to where Colonel HAWASH had been fighting MANBANGA, MUNZA's cousin, for over a year, and was lying by till he could avenge the defeat of some detachments by annihilating the Monbuttu chief. He was well received and listened to both by HAWASH and MANBANGA, and succeeded in making a truce and in getting HAWASH to observe it while he reported his conduct to EMIN by letter. EMIN's reply came back by letter over a distance of 400 miles, and was (as I gather from CASATI) obeyed by HAWASH.

Dr. JUNKER's own account of his action in this matter is very modest, but CASATI shows that it was much more considerable in weight and effect. CASATI met JUNKER here, and describes him as follows :—"A man of great culture and intelligence, modest and unaffected, full of open-hearted kindness to me, who won my highest esteem—a man of firm character, too, quiet and self possessed. I left him," he adds, "full of content and happiness." Dr. JUNKER is a German, of German parents, born and bred in Germany, educated entirely at German schools and colleges, and German to the backbone. ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °

INTERNAL GEOGRAPHY.

It will be well for the future, to avoid confusion, to call the Welle Makua, "Makua," and the Werre or Opi, "Opi." Makua is the Monbuttu name ; the Zandeis call it Warshal. Welle, I believe, only means river.

LUPTON's letter is dated October. HICKS and his army perished in November, 1883, and STANLEY arrived at the mouth of the Loika in November ; the last steamer came up and took down BOHNDORF with LUPTON's news in December ; GORDON met BOHNDORF in the Korosko desert in January, 1884, learnt his news in full at Khartoum, and must have been encouraged by it in his long considered plan for going south to LUPTON with all steamers and stores, and holding the Bahr Gazal till he could open up a route to the Congo, and find a water-way up the Makua or to the Makua by which the negro Soudan could be permanently held against the MAHDI, and against all Slave traders. I call attention to this plan of GORDON's because we are now, perhaps, able to carry it out.

I must leave Dr. JUNKER himself to describe these countries and their people in full. As you see from the map, a great quadrangle of country between the Bahr-el-Arab on the north, the Lado-Nile or White Nile on the east, the Makua on the south, and Foro, the Enji, and Ali Kobo on the west, has been explored from the side of the Soudan. The water-shed runs from corner to corner diagonally from Wadelai to 60 or 70 miles south-west or W.S.W. of Hofrat el Nahas (the copper mines), the extreme known point here being a mountain with a wide view, ascended by POTAGOS in 1877, in company with Arabs who told him what he was looking at. The water-shed is highest in the south-east, and beyond Wadelai it flanks Albert Nyanza in mountains 7,000 feet high. There are passes of 4,000 to 5,000 feet leading to the sources of the Makua from Wadelai. Mount Baginze, due south of Meshera, is 4,000 feet ; there are several mountains probably higher than this in Makaraka about the sources of the Rodi, and a large tract of country above 3,000 feet high. To the north-west the water-shed seems to be pretty flat in many places.

The rivers on the Nile slope run north in long parallel courses. The eastern or longer rivers, Rodi, Rohl, Roah, and Tonj, in and after the rainy season, inundate large parts of the great triangle of low flat plain that fills the whole space between the Bahr-el-Gazal and Nile as far as Rumbek, and nearly as far as a north-west and south-east line drawn through Lado and Djur Ghattas. Their lower courses are therefore lost in swamps and reeds, and are not navigable. The five shorter rivers on the west are all navigable from Meshera for at least five months in the year to boats drawing five feet of water, up to points ascertained by LUPTON. Dem Suleiman is close to one of these points. There is at least 10 feet of water up to Wau and Kurshukali for seven or eight months. *

THE MAKUA RIVER.

In the Makua basin, the vegetation is more luxuriant, and the trees bigger. India-rubber (for instance) which GESSI and LUPTON exported in quantity, and of first-rate quality (much better than the Brazilian) is more abundant. The banana grows in Monbuttu, but in the Nile basin not north of Wadelai. There is more forest, though the Zandebs regularly burn the tall grass annually. I do not know if this firing of the prairies is a long-established practice or not; its effect in creating prairies is of course great. Going from Rumbek to Tangasi in the hottest six months of the year, CASATI found 66° and 97° were the extremes of temperature (19° 36° C.) which is very moderate. Monbuttu country proper is distinctly healthy, very fertile and well watered, but rolling, well drained, and 2,500 to 2,800 feet high. The Nubians were bringing their wives and children to settle there in 1871, and, as we know, they are not so tolerant of moist heat as Englishmen. Ten or twenty thousand of them must have emigrated for good, or rather for evil, to the Bahr Gazal, before GESSI turned them out. By all accounts the Makua slope is healthier than the Nile slope. BOHNDORF notices the difference at Mbanga, which is at nearly the same altitude as Dem Suleiman. LUPTON, in the Bahr Gazal, thanks to constant activity, had not a day's sickness. ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °

COUNTRY BETWEEN CONGO AND NILE.

Of the tribes through which STANLEY means to go east and north-east from Stanley Falls, little is known. According to Dr. JUNKER, they are disorganised and disunited, and probably sparsely scattered in a rough, hilly, forest country: they have goats, and those nearest Lake Albert have cattle. The rivers there beyond the Nepoko have probably a rapid fall. The river that joins the Congo, just below the Falls, is twice broken by rapids a short way up.

The Akkas, or dwarfs, exist only in scattered colonies. In the country west of the Shinko, and north of the Kuta, which the Nubians call Dar Abu Dinga, are a peculiar people, the Nsakkara. The A-Bassango, who inhabit the banks and islands of the Makua, and who practically *monopolise its navigation throughout*, are distinct from the Monbuttus, Zandebs, and others. They have canoes sixty feet long.

The attention of travellers and linguists will be directed mainly to the Zandebs, Monbuttus (*i.e.* A-Babua, &c.) and A-Bassango.

The Monbuttus are a superior and intelligent people, superior to any of the Bahr Gazal tribes, from whom, as SCHWEINFURTH says, you may expect an intelligent answer and a sound judgment, and whose word you can rely on in matters of business. In MUNZA's time they emphatically formed a nation, and knew it. They stood by each other faithfully as fellow-countrymen, and they are faithful to friends. Many of them

fought under GESSI. He saved them for a time, and deposed GAMBARI. EMIN came to Tangasi, in 1883, and administered the country, which is part of his province; the nation was then much broken and decayed, and looked to him for protection.

The Monbuttus are agriculturists and smiths. Their population in 1870 was very dense; according to SCHWEINFURTH, about a million in a space of a square degree, or 250 to the mile. Though they have neither pincers, file, nor the art of tempering by immersion, they supplied the Zandebs with many of their weapons. They felled trees, and made canoes 40 feet long and 5 wide, with a tedious little iron hatchet. MUNZA's great hall, 100 feet long, 50 wide, and 40 high, was the architectural triumph of Central Africa. They did not know how to weave cloth in 1870, though the A-Babua did. The men dressed in fig-bark, while the women went naked. They are light-coloured, have rather long curved noses (for negroes), and are all circumcised. They are great cannibals, and naturally so, as they have no domestic animals to eat, and are not great hunters. Bananas, cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, and sesame, are their chief food.

The Monbuttu women are, according to SCHWEINFURTH, a striking and most unpleasing contrast to the Zandeh women, who are modest and retiring, faithful as wives, and devotedly attached to their husbands.

MURDER OF KING MUNZA.

KING MUNZA was a powerful monarch who levied taxes, and kept good order. He had a great retinue of courtiers and officials, and affected much state and pomp whenever he emerged from his usual privacy. All that he touched was sacred. He protected his people from the abominable malpractices of the Slave-dealers, and steadily refused to let any of his numerous daughters marry an Arab or Nubian. For these reasons they murdered him in 1876.

The Zandebs are a less civilised but more promising race. Their domestic virtues seem to be considerable, and their fighting qualities are superior to those of any other negroes in the Soudan. The testimony as to this last is clear and unanimous. EMIN has written most emphatically of the gallant defence of AMADI by his Makarakas, who ate their boots, and then at last cut their way out. The negro battalions in HICKS's army stood out a whole day without water after he and his Egyptians perished, refusing to capitulate, and saying they had eaten the EFFENDINA's ° bread, and therefore meant to do their duty. Continually during the rebellion the Basingers died like the Old Guard, selling their lives very dearly. The best of them, without any doubt, were Zandebs. LUPTON's intention to take to the jungle with a spear, along with his trusty Zandebs, when his ammunition should be spent, and to so continue resistance, argues in favour of the troops as well as of the leader. Sudden betrayal only prevented him doing so. * * * * *

I have mentioned examples of the intestine discords of the Zandebs, and of the struggles of brothers for independence, or leadership, which were so cruelly fomented by the Slave-hunters. Dr. JUNKER's narrative seems to show that they had had their surfeit of civil wars, and wished for internal peace and for protection under a strong leader, a wish which would require another European arbitrator and protector like GESSI or LUPTON to carry out. Khartoum traders will infallibly foment dissensions in order to get ivory and Slaves, for this is their invariable policy. Whoever can prevent

* *i.e.* the Government's.

this and organise the nation, ought to be able to stop the whole Bahr-el-Gazal Slave-trade. At least, that was GORDON's plan in 1884. ° ° °

After an interesting geographical sketch, too long to be re-produced here, the paper continues :—

The matter is now one of practical importance. The Mobangi is known to be a waterway hardly inferior to the main Congo for practical purposes : deep—never less than 600 yards wide, even in February, when the Kuta-Makua certainly (and it too apparently) is at its lowest level ; and navigable at all times from Stanley Pool 650 miles thence straight N.N.E. to lat. 4° 20' N. beyond the limit which the Congo State, by private treaty with Germany, has placed to its future “sphere of operations,” and beyond the limits which have just been conceded to the French. * * *

The river strikes at the very roots of the Slave-trade, and renders its suppression easy by commercial and peaceful means ! Take away the ivory, turn a lucrative trade from Khartoum to the Congo, and the great incentive to Slave-hunting and Slave wars is gone ; philanthropy is cheap, for the profits will be enormous. Ivory is now worth in London twenty to twenty-five times the cost of its transport from Stanley Pool to here, the remaining £900 or so a ton will pay for river steamers, trading stations, and the rest. LUPTON carried his ivory from south and south-west of the Makua, and almost all of it from the Congo side of the watershed overland to Meshra. He claimed to show a net profit through this trade of £60,000, reckoning the whole cost of his province as part of the expenses.

What GORDON proposed to do when writing as Governor of the Congo to STANLEY, in January, 1884, can be done now. GORDON said, “If we act in the countries where the Slave-traders hunt and make treaties with the chiefs, we can prevent their raids and truly stop the Slave-trade.”

We have not heard the last of the negro Soudan or of the way thither. A way lies through the country of the Zandebs, the loyal subjects of GESSI PASHA and LUPTON BEY, up the two rivers Dr. JUNKER has traced to their confluence.

The black Slave soldiers in the Soudan are becoming the Janissaries or Mamelukes of the country, just as GORDON prophesied they would. “My belief is,” he wrote, “that this MAHDI business will be the end of Slavery in the Soudan. The Arabs have invariably put their Slaves in the front and armed them (with rifles) ; the Slaves have seen that they were plucky while their masters shirked. Is it likely that they will ever yield obedience to their masters as heretofore ?” The last Blue Book is an instructive commentary upon this. Upon a promise of 10 dollars a head to each black who should come down to Egypt desertions have begun freely, and the would-be-conqueror of Assouan, Walad-el-Njoumi, had to stop and try to disarm the only drilled troops or decent riflemen that he had in his army.

DISCUSSION.

Sir FRANCIS DE WINTON considered that the Society was much indebted to Mr. WILLS for his paper, which was really a history of the exploration of Central Africa, and will prove very useful to students of that region, giving, as it did, a succinct account of what had taken place there during the past ten years. The question which most interested him was whether the Congo would in future be the route to the district, and whether the Mobangi would prove navigable up to Kibali. Mr. WILLS had omitted to mention that GRENFELL in coming down ran on rocks, and very nearly sank his vessel, the *Peace*, which only drew 18 inches of water. It was a

general characteristic of all those rivers to have rapids where the navigation became very dangerous. Therefore until it was known whether its course was navigable it would not be safe to prophesy whether the Mobangi (or Welle) would or would not become the great highway in the future. He had been connected with the EMIN expedition, because of his friendship with Mr. STANLEY. The expedition arrived at the Cape on the 10th March, and reached the mouth of the Congo on the 18th, one day ahead of the calculated time, without any hitch or misadventure. He had just received a telegram from Sir FREDERIC GOLDSMID, the President of the West African Telegraph Company, stating that the *Madura* arrived all well with a party of 796 all told. Mr. STANLEY's party numbered 638. All the Europeans were well and in excellent spirits. TIPPOO TIB was with them, in order that they might get as much information as possible out of him with regard to the country which it was proposed to cross. The expedition were about to enter into the territory of the Congo Free State, and the Committee were sure that the KING OF THE BELGIANS and his officers serving there, would do all in their power to forward the party on at the most rapid rate possible. Of course, calculations made about travel in Central Africa were subject to variations, but it was hoped and believed that Mr. STANLEY would arrive at Stanley Falls and cross the 350 miles to Wadelai by the middle or end of July. The messengers despatched from Zanzibar would no doubt carry to EMIN PASHA the tidings of the relief that was being sent, and that would keep his soldiers in good heart. It might be thought that the route from Zanzibar was very much shorter than the Congo route, but from Wadelai to Zanzibar would necessitate a land journey of over 100 days. That was the opinion of Mr. STANLEY and Colonel GRANT, both of whom had had great experience in African travel; but by the Congo route the land journey could be accomplished in about fifty days. Among EMIN's party there were many women and children, with whom an overland journey of 100 days would be a very difficult task. It was also known that when once a road was opened in Africa by a white man it became known as a white man's road, and if the territory described by Mr. WILLS were once traversed by Europeans a great blow would be struck at the heart of the Slave-trade.

Parliamentary.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 12th May, 1887.

MR. ALFRED PEASE, York : I beg to ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the concurrent and recent testimony borne by travellers, missionaries, and other residents, to the great activity of the Slave-Trade on the Mozambique coast, in the Nyassa district, and on the Red Sea littoral, reports have been received from Her Majesty's Consuls stationed at Mozambique, Lake Nyassa, Suakim, and Jeddah?

Sir JAS. FERGUSON : No reports have been received showing that there is exceptional activity in Mozambique and the Nyassa district. The reports that have been received on the subject will be found in the annual Slave-trade blue book, which is about to be laid on the table.

Emin Pasha on the Albert Nyanza in one of Gordon's Steamers.

OUR good friend, Dr. FELKIN, of Edinburgh, has received a very interesting letter from EMIN PASHA, dated from Wadelai, at the end of last year. It has been translated from the German, and was read, in the form of a paper, at a meeting of the SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY last month. We regret that we are unable to make more than a few extracts from the paper, which in itself is remarkably interesting, speaking as it does of birds, fishes, beautiful flowers and monster quadrupeds, in the form of hippopotami and crocodiles. A still further interest attaches to this paper when one considers that the writer has been for nearly four years shut off from communication with the civilized world, that he has been besieged by hostile and ferocious enemies, has had to fight many battles, to suffer from hunger, thirst, and want of clothes; and yet, under all these disadvantages, we find him calmly navigating an almost unknown lake, with a crew entirely unaccustomed to the work, and suffering greatly from sea sickness!

The interest culminates and becomes romantic on the reflection that the steamer in which EMIN PASHA has lately been navigating the Albert Nyanza is one that was taken up the Nile and launched upon the waters of the lake by General GORDON, probably in 1874 or 1875.

In the interesting volume, "*Colonel Gordon in Central Africa*," page 148, occurs the following remarkable and almost prophetic entry relating to these lake steamers:—

LABORÉ (MOOGIE), Dec. 29th, 1875.

"There is no doubt that HIGGINBOTHAM, who brought up the steamers, &c., from Gondokoro, and I have done the work. Others may have the fruit of it, and welcome to it. I am not, after nine months' of worry, in a fit state to explore anything but my way out of the province."

"The fruit of it" is now being gathered. General GORDON's brave lieutenant, nearly two years after the murder of his chief, navigates the Albert Nyanza in one of the little steamers which gave GORDON so much trouble to place on the lake, and discovers a large river to the south flowing into the lake, and forming doubtless one of the true sources of the Nile.

EXTRACTS FROM EMIN PASHA'S PAPER.

A short distance south of Wadelai the river (Bahr-el-Gebel), which hitherto has been flowing between two parallel ranges of hills in a bed only one-third of a mile wide, suddenly expands to a breadth of nearly two and a half miles. This broad expanse of water is studded with numerous small islands formed of reeds and papyrus, and its shallow bays, even in seasons of high water, harbour herds of hippopotamus. Over all the shallower portions of the basin, swarms of pelicans pursue the business of fishing, and groups of black heron-like *Anastomus* stand in small companies mid-leg deep in the water. Owing to a plentiful supply of good dry wood, the *Khedive* was

able to run at high-pressure, and so we reached early the landing-stage of Fagango, the starting-point of the road for ANFINA's village. The village of Fagango, which is inhabited by ALURI, lies a short distance back from the river. * * *

A short distance to the south of Fanigoro, the principal mountain range on the west of the lake approaches nearer, and splits into two distinct parallel chains, the nearer one being lower than the one more remote; the latter, however, as it trends away towards the south, is frequently screened from sight behind the former. The eastern edge of the river bed now inclines further and further towards the south-east, the river itself turning slightly towards the west; at 2.30 P.M. we saw the extreme point of the right margin of the river; thence it recedes eastwards to the mouth of the stream that reaches the lake at Magungo.

THE ALBERT NYANZA.

Entering the lake, we were met by masses of drifting *Pistia* rosettes. We hugged the western shore, and soon reached the district of the chief BOXI and his village, which bears the name of Fanjimoro. Seen from a distance, this village has a very inviting appearance. Along the foot of the somewhat lofty hills, which bear on their slopes numerous huts constructed in the Magungo style, is a broad low-lying tract, covered with short, succulent green grass, and having several groves of fine trees. Fields planted with ground-nuts and maize, small herds of cattle and goats quietly grazing, groups of people industriously weeding and sowing, women washing at the river, with little children playing around them—all this made up a picture of peace and prosperity such as, unfortunately, is seldom seen in this part of the world. * *

STORM ON THE LAKE.

For two days past the aneroid had indicated an abnormal atmospheric pressure, and an attempt to determine the elevation of Mahagi by means of boiling-water, for the purpose of checking previous determinations, was therefore a failure. In the evening it had begun to blow hard; and thunder and lightning, with rain, in the south, held out no promising prospect for the night; the storm kept off, however, until midnight. The steamer rode in deep water, and was protected by the island against the force of the waves coming in from the south, so that the storm passed away over our heads. But about midnight the wind veered round to the east-north-east, and the steamer then became fully exposed to the violent buffets of the angry waters. The rain came down in torrents. To make matters worse, the anchor got loose, and in a moment the steamer was aground, but fortunately in mud and sand. Every time the white-crested waves struck the broadside of the boat they made her heel over. In spite of all our united endeavours we were quite unable to free her from her unpleasant position; but by casting out another anchor and hauling the boat tight, we managed to turn her so far as to present her stern instead of her side to the direct force of the waves; even then she felt the shock through all her timbers. * * *

ORIGIN OF LAKE.

As for the lake, I attribute its origin solely to erosion. I think it more than probable that formerly a large stream may have made its way from between the two ranges to east and west of the lake, so that its erosive action, combined with that of inundations, heavy rains, caving-in, and the influence of sun and weather, are quite sufficient to account for the result. The geological formation of both ranges is the same; their altitudes differ but little, and the terrace-like formation of their descent

lake-wards is in each case exactly alike. The final decision will, of course, depend upon the examination of the shores, and of the rivers which empty their waters into the lake on the south—work to which I hope shortly to direct my attention. * *

SALT FACTORIES AND HOT SPRINGS.

Let us pay a visit to the principal centre of the salt preparation ; it lies only about ten minutes east of our anchorage. Proceeding northwards along the lake shore, one cannot help noticing the artificial landing-places made by the native fishermen for the protection of their boats, by building up walls of stones and carrying them a little distance into the lake. * * * * *

After passing the last dwelling we struck inland. Here the ground rises in a couple of terrace-like steps, the edges of which consist of clayey soil of a reddish colour, intermingled with plant detritus and some snail-shells. These terraces, therefore, are alluvial in character, the strand being now in process of formation ; the upper terrace, the edge of which lies 33 feet above the level of the lake, is, of course, the older, and the lower owes its origin to the detritus washed down from the hills and heaped up at their foot. * * * * *

Immediately on our left rises the lofty mountain chain, and at its foot gush forth the hot springs, to which we now descend. These springs are situated in a kind of deep ravine, ending in a corrie with perpendicular walls, formed by the incaving of the hills behind. Blocks of stone and masses of *débris*—fragments of the native rock—lie scattered about in chaotic confusion, and, under the combined effects of heat and moisture, they have assumed the appearance of *wacke*. The floor of the ravine, and the stones with which it is littered, are so hot that one cannot bear the hand upon them ; the heat even penetrates through the shoes to the feet. On every side we heard the continuous bubbling and hissing of water ; and gases gushed gurgling from the hot mud. Scores of tiny springs issue from the overheated soil, and fill the air with sulphurous gases, with which is mingled a slight smell of bitumen. The atmosphere has such a high temperature that we felt almost stifled, and as if we were in a steam-bath—and this idea was further strengthened by the little jets of steam which rose on all sides from the boiling water. This place, in which we come face to face with the workings of Nature's forces, is called by the Wanyoro, "Kabigga." The water gushes out from beneath stones, out of crevices in the rock, and immediately out of the ground. It is perfectly clear ; but when mingled with the gas, it assumes a yellowish tinge. In several places its temperature varies between 185° and 195° Fahr., and it gives off a smell like that of sulphuretted hydrogen. In taste this water is slightly saline ; and, when taken in any quantity, it has a slightly purgative effect. It flows strongest in calm weather, wind and rain diminishing its outgush. Earthquake shocks are pretty frequent in Kibiro. I saw no vegetation in the ravine, or at least none at its further extremity ; but its upper rim was clothed with thick bushes and thorny shrubs, and between these were little clumps of an aloe, with leaves striped with white. No labour can be performed in the immediate vicinity of the springs, owing to the overheated soil and want of space. Let us therefore turn our faces lakewards, and follow the ravine towards its outlet on the west.

As we pass along we could easily imagine ourselves in the shaft of a gold mine ; and, in point of fact, the salt is gold to all the people of this region. The floor of the ravine has been levelled and cleared of all stones. The hot water is conducted in all directions in small troughs, set in and cleverly supported on stones. Lumps of scoured earth lie heaped up ready for being operated upon. The several departments of work

are separated from one another by rows of stones. Women and children are busy everywhere, either scratching up the saline soil, or else filling the sieve-like apparatus. The strangest objects about the scene are, perhaps, the walls of saline earth piled up to the height of six or seven feet, and having at their foot rows of filtering vessels ; these walls, when seen from a distance, look like the ruins of a village.

The method of preparing the salt is tolerably simple. The earth from which the salt is to be extracted is placed, in the evening, under the end of a trough, whence a thin stream of water trickles over it all night long. In the morning the earth is put to dry for some hours ; after this the women, with crescent-shaped pieces of iron, scratch off its superficial layers, and with them fill other small troughs, out of which they shake it again into small heaps. The next day a certain quantity of this earth is mixed with water, and then conveyed to the filtering apparatus. These consist of simple clay vessels, having holes in the bottom covered with a layer of fine hay ; the vessels themselves stand upon an arrangement of three stones, and have beneath them smaller clay vessels, into which the liquid drops. When the filtration is finished, if the saltmaker is not pressed for time, he allows the liquor to evaporate in the open air ; it then leaves behind it a pure white salt. If, however, time cannot be given for this process of evaporation, it is accomplished by means of boiling within the huts ; but the salt so obtained is darker in colour and less pure. The skill of the women consists in mixing the earth and water in the right proportions just before the filtering begins. * * * * *

NATIVE RACES.

The inhabitants of Kibiro are pure Wanyoro, or Bunyoro, as they also style themselves. They have a dark-tinted skin, and in shape are well-proportioned, most of them having very intelligent faces. Their clothing consists of that usually worn in Unyoro, viz., ox-hide dressed very soft. Bark-cloth, which is very dear, and therefore scarce, is worn, with goatskins, by the women. The only weapons are lances, the blades of which are covered with leather scabbards adorned with tassels. The dialect of the people varies but little from that of Mugaia, which represents the elegant Kinyoro. The natives of Kibiro and Bugóma speak the same dialect, which bears much resemblance to Magangési. Each of the three villages which constitute Kibiro has its own chief, but the head-man of the three is KAGORO, in whose village alone salt is extracted.

The health of the district is reported to be satisfactory ; just at the present moment, however, there are sporadic cases of measles, the expiring remains of a serious epidemic which carried off many victims all the way up to Wadelai. In many kinds of illness the people have recourse to bathing in the hot springs, and special cases of skin disease are brought hither from the countries beyond the hills to get the benefit of the same treatment.

Here I was agreeably surprised to receive a letter from Dr. JUNKER, announcing his safe arrival in Uganda ; along with this came greetings from my old acquaintance TITI, formerly secretary to MTESA, and now a frontier chief of Uganda ; also an official communication from NUBAR PASHA, and a very friendly letter from the SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR. I had, therefore, every reason to be pleased with the results of my expedition. I had accomplished the end for which I had undertaken it, viz., the despatch and receipt of letters by post. * * * * *

RETURN TO WADELAI.

By noon we had all our baggage on board and steam up, and with a strong south-west wind, which whipped the lake into short white waves, we started on our return journey. The steamer was full of sheep and goats. Every one of my people had been eager to purchase these animals, as well as salt and tobacco; and in order to encourage them in this commerce, I had given them some ox-hides and a quantity of cowries. We soon left the villages of Kibiro behind us, steering parallel to the uninhabited foreshore towards the north, where the hills appeared to be quite as lofty and quite as steep as at Kibiro. The western shore was again enveloped in mist.

Our little boat rode gaily over the waves, but when we got about a mile and a quarter out into the lake she began to roll so much that the majority of my people were again helpless with sea-sickness. About one o'clock the hills on the west began to peep through the mist. Our course was almost a straight line towards the north-north-east, but the strong cross wind kept us back somewhat. Towards three o'clock we came in sight of the island of Tunguru, but we kept to the open lake, and could now distinguish the east shore again, as well as the chain of hills that falls away towards Massindi. Throughout this course, and also off Kibiro, we saw no traces of *Pistia* rosettes either on the shore or on the lake, whereas the whole of the west side is full of them. At four o'clock we passed the island. Gradually approaching the west shore, we steamed past the wood off which we had spent the stormy night on the outward journey, and where we now saw large fires burning, which gave us a fine evening illumination of both land and lake. About 5.32 P.M. we once more cast anchor before BOKI's village of Tanjimoro. The way home to Wadelai was the same as that by which we came out.

THE POSITION OF EMIN PASHA.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A letter from EMIN PASHA, written last year from Wadelai, has lately been received by the Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. As this letter contains the views of that heroic Governor relative to the present position of the native tribes in the Soudan—which views in the main agree with those already expressed by him to Dr. FELKIN, and published in the daily press—the subject has engaged the serious attention of the Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. At a very full meeting of their body, held on the 3rd June, 1887, the following *Resolutions* were unanimously adopted, and it was thought that it might be useful to publish them at the present time, whilst the position of EMIN PASHA and his brave adherents is still in so critical a condition.

The fact that EMIN PASHA has for many years kept his large Equatorial Province free from the scourge of the Slave Trade renders it specially important that he should receive at this juncture all the moral support which this Society, strengthened by the public opinion of England and the Civilised Powers, can give him.

RESOLUTIONS :

- That, the present position of EMIN PASHA, on authentic information that has lately reached us, is one which may be fraught with momentous consequences to the future of Equatorial Africa.
- That, having been appointed by the late GENERAL GORDON when he represented the Egyptian Government, the abandonment of the Soudan by that Government on the mandate of England, left EMIN PASHA in his province alone and unaided to resist the forces of the MAHDI, and the persistent attacks of hordes of Slave-hunting Arabs.
- That, thus deserted and alone EMIN PASHA has for several years maintained a beneficent rule in the province which he has held against the attacks of his enemies, and has thus, by the force of events, become invested with an independent Government of the country.
- That, having thus established what is practically a free Negro kingdom in Equatorial Africa, it has become alike important for the suppression of the Slave Trade and for the extension of civilisation and commerce, that EMIN PASHA should henceforth be recognised as maintaining *de jure* that beneficent rule which he has long exercised *de facto*.
- That, it would be a special and singular advantage to EMIN PASHA, whilst thus exercising a permanent *imperium* for the benefit of the African race, that he should be free from and untrammelled by any such European complications as have hitherto affected the recent occupation of the Basin of the Congo.

By Order,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Secretary*.

EMIN PASHA AND THE REV. A. M. MACKAY.

THE *Times* of 23rd June publishes an interesting letter from EMIN PASHA to Mr. MACKAY, the captive Missionary in Uganda. It is dated from Wadelai, Oct. 1, 1886, and was written in ignorance of the fact that Mr. H. M. STANLEY was on the way at the head of a relief expedition.

This fact must be borne in mind in reading the letter, and his views as to his position, and the steps which he thinks England should take for rescuing this last of the Egyptian garrisons, and for annihilating the Slave-trade in Central Africa.

We therefore only quote two or three sentences from EMIN PASHA's letter, showing his determination to hold his ground until he is relieved. Every one must admire the indomitable pluck and fertility of resource of this isolated European Governor, and the heroism with which he faces his forlorn position, cut off from the civilised world, and almost destitute of all the necessities of life.

EXTRACTS FROM EMIN PASHA'S LETTER

* * * * *

"A strong Government here established, the pretensions of King MWANGA would quickly come to an end. By opening the road to the south (Lake Albert, *via* Uzongora, to Lake Tanganyika) another very valuable step would have been taken to secure the realisation of your dream—from the Zambesi to the Bahr Gazal! Your arsenals are full of what we need. Put some resolute men, like THOMSON, at the head of two or three caravans. Send us some practical men. That is all I want for the present. By little

and little the work will advance. But be quick. If we do not act rapidly and boldly, we shall never gain our cause.

"So I entreat you most earnestly to do your utmost in accelerating Sir JOHN'S action in the matter. I appeal to you as a fellow workman in the great field and vast work of African development. If our spheres of activity have been different hitherto, our ends and aims have been the same. You justly insist upon peace as the first requirement for progress and civilisation. Who better could insure and maintain that peace than a strong Government?"

"I am quite determined to stand by my people here to the last, and you need not fear that Dr. FISCHER or anyone else could make me change my mind. We have here passed through stormy days together, and, with GOD'S help, we shall now see better days. If help comes, so much the better. If not, I have done my duty, and that is all.

"Please do not laugh at my proposition, or at the promiscuous English in which it is couched. Perhaps my good intent will excuse my bad pleading, and as for the English, you have yourself to blame, as you bade me write in your own language.

. . . . Dr. FISCHER'S pessimistic views may have, perhaps, some reason. Fever and disappointments do not give one a very rosy aspect of things. I concur fully in your opinion that the development of Africa is only a question of time and goodwill. Peace between the tribes, the establishment of legitimate trade, fair treatment of the native chiefs and their subjects, roads and improved means of communication, are the conditions of the future welfare of Africa. Our duty is, it seems to me, not to decry against existing evils, but to mend them. He who despairs from the beginning should at once retire from the work."

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARIES AT CAIRO.

"THE Presbyterian Missionaries at Cairo have twelve little freed Slave girls, aged from eight to fourteen, given them to train. They were offered to them by Sir E. BARING, who is our representative in Egypt, and the President of the 'Slave Home' Committee, a Home founded and carried on (up to the present time) by English people. For want of funds these girls would have been given over to the Roman Catholics, had not the Protestant missionaries consented to take them. The duty seemed so pressing, that they accepted the 'forty pounds and about fifty yards of calico,' in the faith that God would turn the hearts of His children in pity towards these 'least,' and that means would be forthcoming to carry on their education. In a private letter one of the missionary ladies mentions that the cost of their education will not be great, but continuous. Any shoes and simple 'princess' cotton dress, made and sent to PEOPLES BROTHERS, of Liverpool, would be forwarded to Cairo."—*The Christian*, June 3, 1887.

ATTACK BY A SLAVE DHOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ZANZIBAR, June 13th, 1887.

THE cruising launch of Her Majesty's corvette *Turquoise* has been attacked by a Slave dhow, one British officer and five men being wounded in the action which ensued. The dhow, however, was sunk by the British, and 43 Slaves were rescued.

Anti-Slavery Memorial to the Sultan of Morocco. REPORT OF A JOURNEY TO THE SHEREEFIAN COURT

BY MR. DONALD MACKENZIE.

DEAR MR. ALLEN,

In February last I made arrangements to visit Morocco, with the intention of proceeding to the Moorish Court. Before starting on my journey, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs kindly sent me a letter of introduction from Lord SALISBURY to Sir W. KIRBY GREEN, K.C.M.G., the new British Minister to the Court of Morocco. On the 3rd of March I embarked on board the P. and O. steamer *Rohilla*, and reached Tangier on the 14th. An address from the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY on the question of the Slave-trade in Morocco followed me, accompanied with a request that I would present it to the SULTAN. I was very pleased to be in a position to serve so excellent a cause, and I cheerfully undertook to carry out the Society's mission to the best of my ability. Sir KIRBY GREEN read the address, and seemed strongly in favour of abolishing the Slave-trade in Morocco. I had the address translated from English into Arabic, by the kind assistance of Mr. L. A. COHEN, of Tangier. On the 30th of March I left Tangier, and reached Mogador on the 4th of April, where I took up my quarters in the house of my friend, Mr. ZERBIB, the worthy champion of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. It was my intention to start immediately for Morocco city, but I found this to be impossible, on account of the Jewish holiday. Mr. and Mrs. ZERBIB assisted in every possible way to make my journey pleasant. I obtained a letter, through the kindness of Mr. PAYTON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, from the Governor of Mogador to that of Morocco.

THE JOURNEY.

I took my departure from Mogador on the morning of the 11th, accompanied by an interpreter, two servants, one mounted soldier, and two mules carrying baggage, &c. In a few hours we crossed the sand-hills which surround Mogador, and entered into a splendid province called Shedma. Now our road was shaded from the rays of the sun by the broad Argan trees full of nuts (the oil of which is so highly valued by the natives), with which the whole district was covered. The scene was truly delightful; it reminded one of an English county. The hills and valleys were covered with fields of corn, fruit plantations, and green pastures, on which fed numerous flocks, tended by Arab shepherds. The Argan trees, full of green foliage, looked like the English oak; and the white saint-houses in the distance resembled the mansions of the rich and the great. On the second day of our journey we sat down to take breakfast under the ample shade of a large Argan tree, near the tents of the Governor of Shedma, who, after being informed as to who I was, at once sent me provisions for my people—two loaves of sugar, and plenty of tea—asking if I could remain until the following day, to which I answered that I must proceed at once on my journey. After leaving the rich province of Shedma, we entered on a sterile region, like the Desert of Sahara, without inhabitants, except little miserable villages far apart; and the country bore this aspect until we reached the gates of the Moorish capital. The abandoned condition of the country arose entirely from the corrupt character of the Moorish Government, which oppresses its subjects to such an extent that they flee away to remote places, or become bands of wandering tribes, for the soil of this desolate country was of the richest description, with small rivers and running streams passing

through it, which could be utilised for irrigating the land, and, if only under proper government, would sustain a large population of prosperous people. We observed, at a long distance, the high tower of the great Mosque of the renowned city of Morocco, and we approached its walls on the morning of the 14th. We rested for a while in the SULTAN's olive gardens outside the town. It may be remarked here that the great Atlas range of mountains, covered with a mantle of perpetual snow, ran almost parallel with our route. The grandeur and magnificence of the sight could not be surpassed in any part of the world.

About midday we entered the city through one of the principal gates, by arches nearly falling to pieces. The streets or narrow lanes which open to our view are covered with a moving mass of Orientals dressed in similar garbs to those worn by their forefathers for ages past. Fashions do not trouble them, and the antiquity of their robes seem to make them dearer to the people. The streets are crooked and full of turnings, through which a stranger would be puzzled to find his way. In some places two persons can hardly pass abreast. There are no names to the streets, nor numbers to the houses, yet letters find their owners in a remarkable manner. I was not able to find out the Postmaster-General; he must be an extraordinary person. The postman is not distinguished by any particular uniform, unless it be that he is more ragged and dirty than his fellow-creatures. He carries the mails on foot and gets over the ground with wonderful speed, whilst a few roasted peas and water serve as food for his long, hot journey from the coast.

We rested for a while in a friend's house, while I sent my soldier with a letter to the Governor, who immediately sent back two soldiers to welcome me in his name, and to ask me to choose a house in the Mohammedan quarter. I told the soldiers to select a nice house for me, and they quickly fulfilled their mission, for they soon came back, and requested me to come and see the house which they thought would suit me. In this they were not mistaken, for I was simply charmed with it, and took possession at once. I found afterwards that the poor owner and his family were turned out, at a moment's notice, to make room for me. This is how things are managed in Morocco. I, however, made the acquaintance of the owner and told him that I should take great care of his pretty house. A few days after my arrival I presented my letter of introduction to SI GARNIT, the SULTAN's Grand Vizier for foreign affairs, who received me kindly and asked if I was comfortable in my house, and promised to hand my letter to the SULTAN.

MOROCCO CITY.

The city of Morocco is situated on a plain near the Atlas, and is 1,450 feet above sea-level; it was celebrated, in the time of LEO AFRICANUS, as one of the principal cities of Africa. It was founded in the year 1063, by SIDI YUSEF BEN TAXEFIN, who at first only built a small mosque and a fort for depositing his arms and riches. A short time after many people came and built houses, and it rapidly rose to great importance, and is now the second capital of the empire. In the present day it is surrounded by mud walls mixed with a few native bricks, which are now crumbling to dust. Within and outside the city there are spacious gardens of fig, palm, mulberry, orange, lemon, and other fruit trees, which, as well as the town, are watered by running streams. The gardens are badly cultivated, and are the homes of scorpions, serpents, and other noxious creatures. The houses are built of the same material as the walls, and are in a terrible state of decay; in fact the whole city seems to be in ruins and fast crumbling to pieces. The river Tensift passes near the city which has its outlet between Saffi

and Mogador. The climate of Morocco city is very good, but the sanitary arrangements are something abominable. The Jews are strictly kept within their own quarters at night, and none of them can walk out of their gates into the Mohammedan quarter without taking off their slippers, and some of the more fanatical of the people place hot coals in their path, so as to burn their feet as they walk along. The population of Morocco city is estimated at about 50,000; 7,000 of this number being Jews. Many of the inhabitants look very miserable. We find, as we walk along, ragged people crouched down at every convenient point seeking alms in the name of God, or some saint such as MULEY ABD EL KADER; others exhibiting deformities in order to touch the hearts of the passers-by. Here, a merchant selling paint for the eyes of the fair, there, a scribe crouched down in a little room writing public documents of great State importance; another writing a letter for some dusky merchant, who stands by his side. The merchant, with his white turban and garments gracefully folded over him, sits in a little shop cross-legged, all his goods being arranged so that he can reach them without trouble; he seems indifferent, simply waiting patiently to see what God will send him. Another merchant is selling oil, butter, and soap. Close by we find a coffee-house, with Arabs seated, smoking kief and drinking coffee.

There are many markets in the town, the principal are for the sale of meat, bread, corn, wood and charcoal, oil, eatables, fruit, cattle, &c. The market for Slaves is held in the afternoon of every Wednesday and Friday.

Manufactured goods are principally sold by auction in the public market. The principal industries are earthenware, tanneries, shoe making, dyeing, woollen and cotton goods, silk, locks, brass ware, saddlery, corn mills, soap, candles, &c.

During the whole time of my stay in Morocco city I went about in European dress without any arms. I attended the markets, examined the industries, and was received with the utmost kindness and attention by the people.

A GROSS CASE OF INJUSTICE.

One day as I was walking along the city I saw that many of the shops were closed, and several of the people crying, and counting their little money, and wondering how they were to buy bread. It appears that this unusual commotion was caused by an order which was issued by the SULTAN prohibiting the circulation of an old silver coin of the value of 2½d., which is largely used by the people. No notice had been given of this intended change; indeed, the SULTAN paid for provisions for his troops in this same money the day before the order was issued. It was, therefore, hard that by a stroke of the pen, and without notice, this money was rendered valueless. I brought this matter under the notice of Sir KIRBY GREEN, who very kindly spoke to the SULTAN's Vizier for Foreign Affairs on the subject, and on the following day a royal order was issued making this money current again, when great was the joy of the people.

I may here remark that Sir KIRBY GREEN, the new English minister to the Court of Morocco made his entry into Morocco city on the morning of the 18th of April amidst a large concourse of people, and a guard of picturesque soldiers, and appears to have been well received by the people and by his Shereefian Majesty. I hope that his journey may be the beginning of a new era in the commercial progress of Morocco.

PRESENTATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEMORIAL.

I had been waiting for some time for an opportunity to speak to the Grand Vizier for Foreign Affairs regarding the presentation of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY's address

to the SULTAN OF MOROCCO, as I was terribly afraid that this address would share the same fate as the one which Mr. JAMES RICHARDSON attempted in vain to present to his Shereefian Majesty, through the Governor of Mogador, more than forty years ago.

On the 27th of April I had an interview with the SULTAN's Vizier. I then told him that I had a delicate subject I wished to bring under his notice. One of the most influential societies in England, with the PRINCE OF WALES as its patron, had always taken an interest in the abolition of the Slave-trade in Morocco and other countries, and its thanks were due to the Moorish Government for closing the Slave markets in the port towns, and it hoped that they would find it convenient to carry out the same policy throughout the whole of the empire, as publicly selling human beings was a terrible scandal, which the Moorish Government in its wisdom would no doubt modify in accordance with modern views. When the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY heard that I was coming out to Morocco, they entrusted a letter to me on the question of Slavery for presentation to the SULTAN, which I hoped he would accept, as I was most anxious to serve this excellent Society, and I trusted the SULTAN would favourably consider its prayer on behalf of the Slaves. I then handed to his Excellency the petition, which he read, and said that he would present it to the SULTAN. He remarked that some time ago the British Government made representations to the SULTAN on the question of selling Slaves in the public markets, and that His Majesty had issued orders that there should be in future a separate place for the sale of Slaves, and not in the public markets as before. He further remarked that the holding of Slaves was in accordance with the Mohammedan faith, and if they were to give liberty to the Slaves they would die of hunger. I remarked that in Turkey and other Mohammedan countries the Slave-trade was abolished, and I hoped Morocco would follow the example of those countries, and blot out the iniquity of Slavery out of their empire. With this our interview came to a close, and I was heartily glad that the address had now a fair chance of reaching the hands of the SULTAN. The VIZIER was very kind and attentive all the time, and discussed the Slave question in a friendly manner.

GOOD RESULTS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY'S WORK IN MOROCCO.

On the following day I called on the VIZIER, who informed me that he had handed the address to the SULTAN, and repeated to him all that I had said; and that His Majesty replied that the matter would receive his consideration. This was all that I was able to accomplish, but I hope the day is not far distant when this address will be followed up by a treaty for the abolition of the Slave-trade altogether, and thus blot it out of its last Mohammedan stronghold. The SOCIETY has done much already in this direction; by its praiseworthy efforts the Slave-markets of the port towns have been closed, and many cruelties have been prevented by the timely interference of the SOCIETY's agents. I believe, if it perseveres in its present policy, that before many years pass by its labours in Morocco will be crowned with complete success.

A VISIT TO THE SLAVE-MARKET.

Before leaving Morocco city I visited the Slave-market. The way to it is up a narrow short street, which opens into a square, enclosed by high mud walls, with little stalls of the same material all round it, in which the merchants expose human beings like cattle to the gaze of the buyers. Outside the walls, on every side, I observed the domes of numerous saint houses, where Mohammedans are wont to pray to the GOD

of the Slave and the free. It seems like mockery when the fact is overlooked that their brethren are sold into bondage right before their eyes, contrary to the laws of God and of man! I thought, as I looked round me, if these dumb walls could speak, what a tale of woe and misery they could tell! The cry of a loving mother torn from her child for ever! The sacred bonds which bound man and wife together ruthlessly snapped asunder by a heartless merchant, and families scattered like a flock of sheep! Perhaps these same grim walls may have seen, in the past, Christian prisoners sold into Slavery! Happily this latter state of things does not now exist.

It was about three o'clock in the afternoon when I entered the Slave-market. No one had appeared as yet, with the exception of a few individuals who did not appear to have anything particular to do.

I determined to wait until the Slaves came. I could observe several people looking into the market, and then turning back as if afraid to come, for I sat on a low wall near the entrance where all could see me. I sat patiently for about three hours, and no one came; but many looked in, and then turned away. I had the market nearly to myself for nearly all the time, and then I conceived another plan. I left the market as if to return home, and wandered into the corn and oil markets, looking at bazaars. Thus some time was passed; then I made my way to the Slave-market again, and this time found some of the stalls occupied by poor little black girls of about twelve years old, dressed in gay clothing. Their owners seemed to try and hide them from my view, and business seemed to have stopped while I was there. After a while I left for our home. My presence had evidently spoiled the market for that day.

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.

Before the SULTAN left Morocco he performed a custom of ancient date. His Majesty visited every mosque, giving money to each, and ordering that a bullock should be slain for each mosque. This was done because the Moors consider that with the shedding of blood there is peace. The flesh of the animals is given to the poor. Multitudes followed the SULTAN on that morning, and any of his subjects could lay before him any kind of grievance or ask any favours. My soldier asked his Majesty for a house and obtained it.

ABUSES OF PROTECTION.

When I paid the VIZIER my farewell visit he told me that there were over 2,000 persons in prison on account of European claims, and I was told that the British Minister had amongst his claims some of 25 years' standing to press for payment. It seems terrible that the British Minister's time should be occupied in trying to recover debts which possibly may in many cases be of a usurious kind, and arising out of protection. In no other country in the world is a sovereign responsible for the debts of his subjects, and it seems to me that the whole question should be seriously considered by European powers; for while abuses of a terrible kind are carried on under their protection, the SULTAN cannot reasonably be expected to grant any more privileges to foreign nations, which privileges, in the past have been in every case abused to his detriment.

RETURN JOURNEY.

I left Morocco on the 2nd of May, and reached Mogador on the 6th. Before leaving this town I had several interviews with the French Consul, who is a great supporter of the Anti-Slavery cause, and has, on several occasions, liberated Slaves who had been unjustly sold, and procured better treatment for those who had been harshly used. I

hope other Consuls will follow his good example. He favoured me with his views on protection, and told me that one of his Vice-Consuls had 200 protected subjects on his books; he went there and struck off 120, and even then he considered that too many were left. By this it would seem that protection is a most profitable business, and the sooner this abomination is removed the better for progress in Morocco.

Yours very truly,

London, 23rd June, 1887.

DONALD MACKENZIE.

The European Vampire in Morocco.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. ION PERDICARIS.

(From the PALL MALL GAZETTE, of May 30th, 1887.)

A VALUED correspondent of ours who has recently visited Tangier has sent us an interesting account of the views of the various Consuls in the Moorish city as to the possibility of abrogating or modifying the Convention of Madrid of 1880, which corresponds in Morocco to the detestable Capitulations in Egypt. The subject has been brought prominently before the Old World and the New, largely through the exertions of Mr. ION PERDICARIS, who is an American citizen of Greek extraction. When Mr. PERDICARIS was in London, we requested the privilege of a conversation on the situation in Morocco, a request with which Mr. PERDICARIS obligingly complied.

"The presence of the foreign element in Morocco," said Mr. PERDICARIS, "necessitates the existence of some European jurisdiction. If there were no European jurisdiction, and the natives were left free to deal with foreigners and infidels as it seems good in their own eyes, they would sell all the Europeans they could lay hands on as Slaves, and that would be the end of the foreign question in Morocco. There is no population so fanatic as that of Morocco. Even a Turk, if he wears European clothing, was not allowed until lately to set foot within their mosques. My objection, therefore, is not to the existence of some European jurisdiction, but rather to that jurisdiction which at present exists, which is not a jurisdiction, but a tyranny, not merely capable of, but in its essence inseparable from, the grossest abuse of power. You have had some experience of what Capitulations mean in Egypt. In Morocco we have practically the same thing, but they are all consolidated in the Convention of Madrid of 1880, which gives to the representatives of the thirteen Powers independent jurisdiction in Morocco. Each of these Consuls or Ministers has extensive powers over his own nationals, and they have further wide privileges, which have given birth to cruel hardships."

"How do these abuses arise? You admit that some jurisdiction is necessary in a country where Jew, Christian, and Moslem have all independent tribunals of their own, without any jurisdiction over their neighbours. It is obvious we can only give up our jurisdiction by sacrificing the right of protecting our subjects, which, as you say, is equivalent to handing them over to Slavery." "Protect your subjects by all means," replied Mr. PERDICARIS, "but don't let your subjects prey upon the natives, or, rather, don't allow the privileges claimed for your subjects to be abused by rogues of all descriptions in order to harry the unfortunate natives."

"But, Mr. PERDICARIS, this is all generality. Tell me in plain English what you mean." "What I mean is simply this. I want to see the consular jurisdiction and the consular privileges shorn of a power which is capable of gross abuse."

"What is that power?" "I can best explain myself by telling you in a few words how it was I came to take this question up. I have lived in Morocco for fourteen years on terms of friendship with the representatives of most of the Powers. I found them exceedingly pleasant gentlemen—amiable, excellent companions, admirable in private life, and men of whom you would think no evil. I had heard rumours of gross acts of injustice done under the ægis of the Christian flags which they represented, but they seemed to me incredible, and I dismissed them as such. About four years ago I was rudely awakened from my optimistic belief by an experience which happened to one of my own workmen. He was a mason, an excellent man, honest, faithful, industrious. He was flung into gaol on a trumped-up charge for which there was not a shadow of foundation. On inquiring into the matter, I found that the procedure under which he suffered was as follows. One of the protected subjects of a Vice-Consul had brought a charge before the Legation that my mason had robbed him. At the time the 'violation of domicile' was said to have been committed, my man was working at his business, but the Legation—of which I have no wish to speak excepting in the kindest terms—acted according to rule. The complaint was transmitted to the basha, who corresponds to the prefect of police. This functionary is an officer of the Executive, and without holding any inquiry whatever, he arrests the man against whom the complaint has been made, and flings him into gaol. There he remains without any trial, or semblance of trial, until his relations or friends can pay black mail to his accuser, when he is liberated. There is no inquiry whatever into the merits of the case. My unfortunate workman was chained to the floor of a foul cell, which was little better than a common sewer, and there he might have remained to this hour had I not interested myself on his behalf. I was informed that it would be all right if I paid 50 dols. I paid the money, and he was liberated. He had hardly got home, however, when he was re-arrested on precisely the same charge. I went to the Legation and protested. They said they could not hold any inquiry; my mason was not a protected subject, and they could only receive the complaints of a protected subject and transmit them to the basha, who would deal with the case according to the Moorish law. The man who had laid the charge endeavoured to strengthen his hand with the authorities by asserting that the goods which had been taken from him would be found buried before my workman's door. No one knows how to find so well as those who hide, and fortunately the accuser had been seen burying the goods himself. I also found on investigation that the scoundrel had made a regular system of bringing false charges against innocent natives in villages all round the capital, and, in fact, had made his living by it. All this, however, was of no avail. My man remained eleven months in a dungeon, part of the time in chains, and was only released at last by my paying 190 dols. more, making 240 dols.—a pure extortion. * * * *

SLAVE CARAVANS IN MOROCCO.

DEAR MR. ALLEN,

MOGADOR, *March 28, 1887.*

The Slave caravan from Timbuctoo arrived early last month at Tendoof near the Wad Draa in 55 days, and, as you are aware, it takes 17 days from Tendoof to Mogador. I met here one of the headmen of the caravan, one of the wealthiest traders, and also several other persons of the party, from whom I obtained the following details, which may perhaps interest you.

Two caravans left Timbuctoo together, and travelled for eight days as far as Arawan, at which place they separated, one proceeding to Tanizroufit and Twat, the other coming this way through Eldjounf, Djidi and Tendoof.

The traders come from Sus, Marakesh, Fez, Tlemsen, Tunis, and Tripoli to await the arrival of the akabaar or caravan at Tendoof, where most of the traffic with Timbuctoo is transacted; what is not sold there being taken to the fair at Sidi Hamadon-Moussa, near Ilirgh in Sus. The next fair will be held on 30th March, and it generally lasts three days. I must mention that, notwithstanding the fighting which is going on in Sus, the traders going to the fair are respected by all parties.

The caravan which arrived 2nd February, consisted of 350 men with 650 camels and 520 Slaves, the majority girls of from 8 to 16, and boys of from 6 to 12.

A camel load is generally 300 lbs. which is not excessive, but their owners do not overload them, so as to be able to mount the Slaves on them when necessary.

WHAT A SLAVE CARAVAN CARRIES.

The Caravan brought

- 40 loads Ostrich feathers, worth at Mogador 75 to 80 francs per kilo.
- 85 „ Ivory (some tusks weighing 30 lbs.) worth 800 francs per 54 kilos.
- 120 „ Giraffe skins, sold at Tendoof at 90 to 100 francs per 100 kilos. These skins go to the Atlas, and not to Mogador.
- 30 „ Incense, a kind of aromatic resin, of which there are two qualities—white and black, worth 400 to 600 francs the 100 kilos.
- 20 „ White and blue Djelabs of linen and of cotton, very well made; and also piece goods of camel's hair for tents and burnous. The load is worth about 500 or 600 francs.
- 35 „ Camel's hair and goat's hair, value 100 to 140 francs per load.
- 225 „ Gum arabic, worth 100 francs per 54 kilos.
- 45 „ Wax, worth 90 to 100 francs per 54 kilos.
- 50 Camels laden with water, provisions, &c.
- 650 Camels.

I could not ascertain the quantity of gold dust brought, as, not being ordinary merchandise, it is carried on the person; but I reckon that each of the 350 men of the caravan had 1 to 4 parcels containing 30 to 40 metkals each parcel, worth 13 to 14 francs the metkal, which weighs a little less than 15 francs in French gold coin.

I calculate the total value of the merchandise and Slaves by this caravan at about three millions francs (£120,000).

Thirty-five of the Slave girls have arrived at Mogador, five of whom were sold to the Administrators of the Customs.

Thanks to the exertions of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, we are now spared the sad spectacle of the public sale of these poor creatures in the streets of the sea-ports, but the SOCIETY should not cease to appeal to public opinion throughout Europe to aid in pleading the great cause of humanity which is violated in Morocco.

I received a letter from Mr. DONALD MACKENZIE, who is at Tangier. I regret that the urgent necessity for my presence here prevents my accompanying him to Marakesh to see the SULTAN.

Yours, &c.,

Th. E. ZERBIB.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Morocco.

REUBEN TERGEMAN.

IN our last issue, for March and April, we published a telegraphic despatch from a morning contemporary relative to the liberation of Moors incarcerated at Al Cazar, Morocco, in which it was stated that

"REUBEN TERGEMAN, a notorious money-lender, whose claims had caused many of these men to be imprisoned, was arrested at Al Cazar by order of TORRES, the Moorish Minister, and sent in irons to Tangier. He had to appear before the Moorish Court on a charge of falsely alleging that he was an American *protégé*. There is great rejoicing among the Mohammedans.—*Times*, April 12th, 1887."

Messrs. PYKE & MINCHIN, solicitors, of Gracechurch Street, London, write to us, under date 20th May, that both the assertions contained in the above despatch, viz., that "Mr. TERGEMAN was a notorious money-lender," and that "he had to appear before the Moorish Court on a charge of falsely alleging that he was an American *protégé*" are totally untrue. We willingly accede to Messrs. PYKE & MINCHIN's request to publish a contradiction of these statements, and we express our regret at having given them further currency.

We are also informed that HADJ MOHAMMED TORRES, when interviewed by the leaders of the Jewish Community at Tangiers, denied that REUBEN TERGEMAN was arrested and put in irons by his order, and to show his view of the case, immediately released TERGEMAN without formal bail.

ANTI-SLAVERY MISSION TO MOROCCO.

AT the Meeting of the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held on June 3rd, 1887, a vote of thanks to Mr. MACKENZIE was unanimously passed for presenting their address to the SULTAN.

BRAZILIAN NOTES.

THE registry of Slaves and sexagenarians in this city was definitely closed on the 29th ult., from which it appears that 7,484 Slaves were registered, and 125 sexagenarians enrolled. According to the most recent and careful estimates, there were 24,602 Slaves in the city on 31st December last.—*Rio News*, 5th May, 1887.

There were no Slaves registered at Manáos, capital of the province of Amazonas, up to the 30th of March last. It would be interesting to know, however, how many Indian boys and girls are held in "involuntary servitude" in the province.

The president of S. Paulo, wants to know how Slaves, 15 years old, can have been registered. As the Rio Branco law declared all Brazilians born after September 28th, 1871, free, the question of the president seems most decidedly pertinent. The whole business of this registration is rapidly becoming a farce.—*Rio News*, 15th May, 1887.

Mohammedanism in Central Africa.

AN article under this title appeared a few months ago from the pen of Mr. JOSEPH THOMSON, the well-known African explorer. Mr. THOMSON, looking at the question of African regeneration, from a Christian point of view, is inclined to be somewhat pessimistic, and reviewing what he had seen in his former travels, he exclaims :—

“The more I saw of East Central Africa the more I tended to take a despondent view of the future of the negro, simply because I could not see how he was to be got at in such a way as to touch the depths of his soul, and light some spark which would give him new life.”

Mr. THOMSON goes on to say that his “conversion from this pessimistic view took place when passing up the Niger, through the degraded cannibals who inhabit its lower reaches.” He describes it as follows :—

THE CENTRAL SOUDAN.

“I reached the Central Soudan, and the sights and scenes I there witnessed burst upon me like a revelation. I found myself in the heart of Africa, among undoubted negroes ; but how different from the unwashed, unclad barbarians it had hitherto been my lot to meet in my travels in Africa ! I could hardly believe I was not dreaming when I looked around me and found large, well built cities, many of them containing from 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The people themselves, picturesquely and voluminously dressed, moved about with that self-possessed, sober dignity which bespeaks the man who has a proper respect for himself. I saw on all sides the signs of an industrious community, differentiated into numerous crafts, evidence sufficient to show how far advanced they were on the road to civilisation. I heard the rattle, the tinkle, and the musical clang of workers in iron, in brass, and in copper. I could see cloth being made in one place, and dyed, or sewn into gowns or other articles of dress, in other places. In the markets, crowded with eager thousands, I could see how varied were the wants of these negro people, how manifold the productions of their industry, and how keen their business instincts. Almost more remarkable than anything else, no native beer or spirits, nor European gin and rum, found place in their markets. Clearly there were no buyers, and therefore no sellers. Outside the towns, again, no forest covered the land ; the density of the population and its numerous requirements, had made the virgin forest a thing of the past, and its place was taken by various cereals, by cotton and indigo, and other vegetable productions which minister to the inner and outer man.

HOW CAME THIS CIVILISATION ?

“What could have produced this great change ? for that a change had occurred could not be doubted. Certainly contact with the Europeans had had nothing to do with it. The character of the industries, the style of art, indicated a certain amount of Moorish influence, giving them the direction which they had assumed. How had the first great steps been taken ? No Moors or Arabs were to be seen among the people. No such races held the reins of government, and by their powerful influence caused the introduction of new arts and industries. Evidently, whatever had been done had been done through the free aspirations of the negroes toward higher things.

“I was not left long in ignorance of the agency which had thus transformed

numerous tribes of savages into semi-civilised nations, ruled by powerful sultans who administered justice of a high order (for Africa), and rendered life and property safe. That agency was almost exclusively Mohammedanism. I say *almost*, because there were in reality a few secondary causes at work, which tended to elevate the negro, apart from the religious. One of these causes—the one of chief importance—was the physical conditions which prevailed over a great part of the Central Soudan.

ISLAMISM.

“Mohammedanism it was, without a doubt, which had breathed this fresh, vigorous life into these negroes. It was Mohammedanism which supplied the living tie which bound a hundred alien tribes together—tribes which without it were deadly foes. The Koran supplied the new code of laws. Islam had swept away fetishism with all its degrading rites, and replaced it with a new watchword, a watchword of a truly spiritual sort. No longer did the naked savage throw himself before stocks and stones, or lay offerings before serpents or lizards; but as a well-clothed and reverent worshipper, he bent before that ‘One God’ whose greatness and compassionateness he continually acknowledged. How impressive it was to me, when I wandered in these lands, to hear the negro population called to the duties of the day by the summons to prayer at the first streak of the dawn; sung out in the musical stentorian notes of the negro muezzin, it echoed and re-echoed throughout the sleeping city. ‘God is most great. Come to prayers! Prayer is better than sleep!’ was the burden of the call; and even as the thrilling notes still lingered in dying cadence, and the gray dawn but faintly illumined the homes of the town, doors were heard to open, and devout Muslims—such as submit themselves to and have faith in God—appeared. Some would go through their morning duties in the court-yards of their compounds, and others, more devout, would wend their way to the mosque, where, looking in the direction of Mecca, and with faces humbled to the dust, they would acknowledge their utter dependence upon God. . . . In these Soudanese towns not only did I find mosques, but the importance of studying religion at the fountain-head had made education necessary, and hence in every quarter of the town were to be found schools of the usual Eastern type, where the rising generation learned at one and the same time the articles of their faith and the Arabic language. The desire for education was very general, and a village without several men who could read or write Arabic was a rarity. In the larger towns, such as Sokoto, Wurnu and Gandu, there were to be found men who, not content with the education they could get at home, had found their way through manifold dangers and toils to the great Mohammedan university, El-Azhar, in Cairo, to complete their studies.

“A volume might be written in describing the various modes in which Mohammedanism has affected the negro and civilised him; but I have said enough to draw attention to the incontestable fact that Islam is a powerful agency for good in Central Africa. . . . The extent of country over which Islam holds sway is coterminous with that great continental zone called the Soudan, which extends from the Nile to the Atlantic, and from the Sahara to within between four degrees and six degrees of the equator. Along the Atlantic seaboard there are still some pagan spots, but Mohammedanism is slowly but surely bearing down on them—establishing itself by moral suasion if it can; but if not, then in the name of God, with fire and sword and all the dread accompaniments of war.

“But not only is it proselytising among the heathen; it has its missionaries in Sierra Leone and Lagos. It has there thrown down its gage to Christianity for the possession

of the natives, and reports speak of its spreading rapidly, and recruiting its ranks from the Christian community to no small extent. If that is so, and I have no reason to doubt it, there must be something terribly wrong in the *method* of teaching Christianity. To me, as one having the interests of Christianity deeply at heart, it has always appeared as if the system adopted was radically unsuited to the people.

WHY SO SUCCESSFUL?

"The success of Mohammedanism has been largely due to the fact that it has asked of the negro apparently so little, and yet that little is so much, for in it lie the germs of a great revolution. The message is brought by men like themselves; its acceptance does not necessarily change any of their habits. Everything is within the range of the negro's comprehension—a very terrible One God, who sits in judgment, and a very real heaven and hell. Belief in these and in God's messenger, and attention to a few practical duties—prayer, almsgiving, &c., are all the requirements. To state the matter in another way: it is because of its very harshness, of its great inferiority, as compared with Christianity, that it has succeeded. * * *

"In any case, I shall be satisfied if, by indicating that some good can come out of Islam, I have shown that some Christians may take hints from our vastly more successful rival in the work of civilizing Africa, and thus be able to present a purer, a nobler, a more inspiring religion to the negro, which will satisfy his inner cravings for some light in his dark surroundings. * * * * *

The Title Deeds to Nyassa-Land.

BY THE REV. HORACE WALLER, F.R.G.S.

(Concluded from page 65.)

OPPOSITION TO LEGITIMATE COMMERCE.

It were affectation to deny that these signs of progress have stirred up jealousy and made enemies.

From the first moment of LIVINGSTONE'S appearance amongst them the Portuguese settlers on the Zambesi foresaw the advent of the inevitable. The Slave-trade (hitherto looked on as a thing of the past), was dragged to light in all its loathsome details: Portugal has eventually been obliged to declare Slavery illegal for her own credit's sake. One great cause of irritation is that, unlike the islands of San Thomé and Príncipe, the visits of Englishmen render Slavery in the East Coast provinces not such an easy thing to connive at; after all, we must recollect these are but penal settlements.

But, thanks mainly to the presence of the English, the seaports of the Mozambique province are opened up by steam communication, both the "British India" and the "Donald Currie" steamers calling in at regular and frequent intervals. Nevertheless, the Exchequer of Portugal has a perpetual and heavy deficit to show against the existence of her East African possessions.

What has she done meanwhile to explore, to settle up, or to draw produce from Nyassa land?

It is almost incredible that till within two years ago it was not even possible for the Portuguese Government to send so much as a scientific expedition into these regions, which have for twenty-eight years been so frequently traversed by our missionaries, our merchants, and our vessels! Germany can relate that poor ROSCHER passed inland, but only to die by Lake Nyassa in 1859; she can tell of VON DER DECKEN'S short journey from Kilwa about the same date.

It is necessary, however, to refer to a Portuguese expedition which has at last broken the spell which inability is in some slight measure answerable for hitherto.

Major PINTO appears to have some of that old spirit of enterprise in his veins which lay at the bottom of the great deeds done by his illustrious ancestors; his travels elsewhere in Africa take high rank. With Lieutenant CARDOSO as a colleague, he left Mozambique about two years ago with a large retinue of well-armed Kaffirs, who were recruited to the south of the Zambesi. Fever quickly made the leadership devolve on the second in command, and with sadly diminished numbers, Lieutenant CARDOSO pushed on from Ibo towards Lake Nyassa. He, too, visited M'tarika, and traversed the road ordinarily used since LIVINGSTONE'S time by the Universities Mission, and he followed closely upon the heels of Mr. LAST, who is exploring for the Royal Geographical Society. Reaching the Lake in a very dilapidated condition, he was able to replenish his stores from the stations of the African Lakes Company, and so to make another stage to the Blantyre Mission settlement, where his troop of followers was rather an embarrassment. Finally, he travelled down to Quillimane through the country which our Consul, Mr. O'NEILL, had previously mapped out so admirably, and by a road used by the Missionaries.

It is quite right that much should be made of this journey at Lisbon; it certainly cannot clash with any previous exploration of Portuguese origin, but it is most strange to see the turn things have taken.

The permanent secretary of the Lisbon Geographical Society thus delivers himself of what we fear is a typical specimen of a rather popular frame of mind in Portugal; he is alluding to the latter stage of Lieutenant CARDOSO'S march:—

"Afterwards descending from Nyassa by Blantyre, the expedition went east, passing the Ruo (or rather Luo) near to Mount Melange. There some hostile manifestation on the part of the natives was indulged in, who imagined that they were dealing with English explorers; but the opposition was soon converted into demonstrations of respect and cordiality, and the caravan was allowed to pass when it was recognised to be Portuguese, and they saw the flag flying.

"These little incidents to which I have just made allusion again demonstrate the systematic injustice and inexactness of certain assertions made by English explorers and missionaries, to whom we have, moreover, generously permitted the exploration of and the establishing themselves in the regions of Nyassa and Shirwa, either at their own request or that of their Government." (See Senhor CORDEIRO'S Correspondence. *Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society*, vol. ii., Nos. 4, 5, 6, pag. 206.)

Were there not a very serious side to such an indication as this, we could well afford to keep silence; but a great deal meets the eye of any one who has been accustomed to fix it upon Portuguese presumption. We regret to say that of late years there has been much encouragement afforded to its growth.

In a word, Portugal is not the only country which is under this singular and phenomenal spell. Such European Powers as have not a portion of Africa already, are intent on extraordinary claims to territory which, in the majority of cases, will interfere with few interests. It is naturally the time to burnish up old pretensions, and Portugal can hardly sit still before a pile of new maps traversed in all directions by "delimitation" lines and "zones."

But in the present instance the Nyassa and Shiré district should be carefully placed on one side for considerations which require altogether different treatment. To trace a line with a paint-brush all over lands where a white man's foot has hardly fallen, if, indeed, it has fallen at all, is one thing; to suddenly proclaim that it is by

courtesy that all these labours which we have detailed have been allowed, is a totally different matter.

However, our object in sketching out this historical narrative is not to furnish a prelude for a further examination of Portugal's pretensions: this task must be undertaken when fitting occasion shall offer.

At the same time it must not be disguised that it is most desirable that the opportunity should be sought for, *without a moment's delay*, and of the proper authorities.

The long prevailing embarrassment and apprehension which has been hanging over the industries and missionary work of these regions should be forthwith removed, and the subject—once raised above its present level, will then attract to itself an importance which it has not hitherto acquired.

Another stage will succeed to the mere conference and map-making era.

* * * * *

CONCLUSION.

THE literature of Nyassa land, published in England, should alone assure any in whom doubts may arise that Nyassa land is pre-eminently one in which England ought to be left undisturbed to work out that which has been so heroically and worthily begun. We commend this record to the consideration of those whom it concerns, and we do so without hesitation when we learn from very reliable sources that Portugal is probably about to ascend the Shiré and annex the Nyassa country. The moment has arrived when, in the face of this unique history, she must be called upon to shew a better title to the land than our own.

In a few introductory words it was assumed that such work as the above ought to be set on its own candlestick—to take, in fact, its proper place in British estimation, with Government protection and the determined support of the people in these Isles assured to it.

Without this, the candle will be rudely snuffed out; then, when it is too late, there will be a storm of indignation.

England has spent millions on millions in abolishing her own Slave-trade in this century; she still shows that she repents over those dark times, and to this day brings forth meet fruits in trying to suppress the traffic by a fleet of cruisers. In passing, we may add that Germany, France, and Portugal leave her to do this alone. But this Slave-trade is fed on these fields; all authorities from LIVINGSTONE to GORDON show that Nyassa land is the great preserve to the south, whilst to the north the evil clusters round the spot whither STANLEY goes to-day. All are equally of opinion that to attempt to annihilate the traffic on the high seas is absurd; it can only be done by withering the roots inland.

But from another standpoint we can claim consideration.

Manchester already has a market capable of easy and rapid extension in Nyassa land. There is too much talk about the opportunities which our Consuls miss, of German pushing and American 'cuteness. It will be better if we put our backs to the door-post, and insist that inasmuch as it has taken nearly thirty years to force open this door into savagedom, without demur or protest on the part of Portugal, it is not going to be closed now. By everything that is British it cannot be, and by all the interests present and to come, which are British—it must not be. Portugal has neither means, men, nor mercantile power to develop these regions, and we shall show her, by allowing us to act, we can bring an addition to her revenue, which already is the only single thing she can point to with satisfaction in East Africa.

The Policy of the Anti-Slavery Society

WITH REGARD TO THE

Suppression of the Slave-Trade.

WITH the impatience inherent in our common nature, where an evil has to be combated, many persons have urged upon the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY the necessity of using physical force in order to meet the Slave-hunters on their own ground, and drive them out of the countries which have so long been cursed with their presence. To these suggestions the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY always replies by referring to their Constitution, which declares that "the extinction of Slavery and the Slave-trade will be attained most effectually by the employment of those means which are of a *moral, religious, and pacific* character; and that no measures be resorted to by this Society, in the prosecution of these objects, but such as are in entire accordance with these principles." At the present time, when the Relief Expedition to EMIN PASHA is causing, in some quarters, some alarm lest the principles on which the Society was founded may be forgotten in the natural desire that exists for a speedy extirpation of the Slave-trade, we think it opportune to reprint an Address forwarded by the Committee of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY to the late General GORDON in 1874, when he was Governor of the Soudan. The views contained in that address have been forwarded, within the last few weeks, by the Society to His Excellency EMIN PASHA, in the hope that the letter containing them may arrive safely at the seat of his government in Central Africa.

The late Sir BARTLE FRERE, one of the most enlightened of abolitionists, expressed these views of the Society in the following terse sentences, after his return from his memorable expedition to Zanzibar; and they are worthy of reproduction in connection with the Address to the late General GORDON:—
"We might do what we could in the way of violent repression, but we would never put an end to the Slave-trade till we put an end to Slavery. We must let Slave-holding countries—Egypt, Turkey, and others—understand that they would not be admitted into the brotherhood of civilised nations unless they abjured Slavery."

"TO LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES GEORGE GORDON, R.E., C.B.

"SIR,—The Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY desire respectfully to lay before you some views on the Slave-trade and Slavery, with which they have been deeply impressed.

"Although by the Constitution of the Society their efforts for the extinction of these great evils are confined to those of a moral and pacific character, they cannot but watch with deep interest every well-directed effort to bring about the extinction of the Slave-trade.

"They have had the great satisfaction to learn that the desire to promote this object, and the redemption of Africa from its long-continued state of desolation and misery, is the great reason why you have accepted from His Highness the Khedive your present high and influential position.

"The great end the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY seeks to attain is the extinction of the Slave-trade *in such manner that it will not be revived at some future time*; but past experience has lamentably shown that the traffic suppressed by force in one part will spring up in another.

"So far back as the year 1857, the Egyptian Government declared that it had put down the Slave-trade in Khartoum, and part of the Soudan; but it was afterwards revived and carried on with redoubled vigour.

"But the latest exemplification of the kind is to be observed in the fact that the Slave-trade so recently checked in the vicinity of the Zanzibar Coast by sea, has already made for itself by land a new channel, and thousands of Slaves have already been driven northwards by this fresh route.

"On this part of the subject we observe that Sir BARTLE FRERE has expressed his settled conviction that, whatever may be done by force, the evil can only be permanently suppressed by the abolition of Slavery itself in Egypt and the other Slave-holding countries.

"It is the demand for Slaves which creates the Slave-trade; so long as a profitable demand exists, the supply of victims, through one channel or other, will never cease.

"If, therefore, your labours for the extinction of the Slave-trade are to be of permanent value, Slavery must be abolished in Egypt. Whatever difficulties may at present stand in the way of making Egypt a free country, those difficulties will be immeasurably increased by delay.

"Trusting that these views will commend themselves to your judgment, we shall rejoice to know that you will be able to exert your great influence with His Highness the KHEDIVE, in favour of the total abolition of Slavery throughout his dominions.

"Slavery has already been happily abolished not only in most Christian countries, but recently also in the kingdom of Siam, in Khiva, and in Bokhara.

"The interest and attention of the civilised world are every day more and more brought to bear on the subject, so that the day cannot be far distant when it will be impossible to retain Slavery either in Egypt, Turkey, or Persia.

"That you may have the satisfaction and honour of largely contributing towards the great work is our earnest desire.

"On behalf of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

"We are, very respectfully,

"JOSEPH COOPER,
EDMUND STURGE, } Hon. Secs.
ROBT. ALSOP,

"27, New Broad Street, London,

"March 2nd, 1874."

BENJ. MILLARD, Secretary.

The Slave-Trade in Madagascar.

ON February 14th, our friend, Mr. A. E. PEASE, M.P., put a question, on behalf of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, to the Foreign Secretary as to alleged Slave-trading in Madagascar, and inquired whether it was true that a British vessel named *The Town of Liverpool* was engaged in that trade. In recent numbers of the *Madagascar Times*, notably April 30th and May 14th, it is stated that Captain PARENT, a Frenchman, born at Réunion, and master of the British vessel *The Town of Liverpool*, had been arrested on the charge of carrying on the Slave-trade. The hearing of the case in the Mauritius Court, after various adjournments, had resulted in the prisoner being committed for trial at the next assizes on a charge of having carried on the Slave-trade on the high seas (Section 5 Geo. IV. cap. 113).

The Slave-Trade in the Red Sea.

THE following extracts of a letter from Mr. A. B. WYLDE, addressed to the Chairman of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, contain an interesting account of the capture of some Slave dhows, and confirm the views expressed in Mr. Fox's report of the importance of encouraging the natives to develop the natural resources of the country and to give up the miserable Slave-trade:—

SUAKIN, 31st March, 1887.

DEAR MR. STURGE,

You have heard, of course, of the two captures made in one day of 26 and 33 Slaves respectively by the *Dolphin* and *Albacore*. Captain LAMBTON, of the former ship, had the arranging of it, and very well he made use of the information I got him.

I went away with him to show him I believed it a *bona fide* affair, and we started at ten o'clock at night with four of the *Dolphin's* boats and a steam cutter. We arrived in the steam cutter, at day-light, at Gezirat Abdullah, two boats were left to watch Damat and two to watch Attar, the five boats making a cordon of about 14 miles. The information was that the Slaves would be run at Attar, and soon after dawn we saw the Slave dhow coming out. Unfortunately there was no wind, only a light breeze. Had it been blowing pretty strong, the dhow would not have seen the nearest cutter so soon, and could not have followed the tactics she did—viz., running alongside the reef, throwing the Slaves overboard and then going on her course. When the cutter got up to her she was empty, and her papers signed by the Governor-General all in order. Captain LAMBTON and I soon got up in the steam cutter, that is to say, in about three-quarters of an hour after the cutter had got alongside; and the first thing that I recognised was, that she was fitted for Slaves, that is, she had mats, three large water-barrels, sand all along her floor, and that her crew were Jeddah men, among whom were three Slave-brokers, one of whom was from Mecca. I had some difficulty in persuading Captain LAMBTON to go into the Mangrove Swamp; but, after all, we landed in it and soon found the marks of the Slaves coming down to the beach. About 400 yards further on I came across the return tracks, with the water still discoloured in the footprints, shewing they must have recently passed; and then we followed up the spoor as quickly as we could, which made a bee-hive to the thick mangrove bushes. On a little further we came across a camel, a Slave-dealer and two little Slaves, a boy and a girl, nearly dead. In the excitement of the moment we forgot to catch the Slave-dealer, and then immediately the Slave-dealers and the Slaves broke cover, making a noise rushing through the water, as if a large flock of wildfowl were getting up. We were only six—LAMBTON, his interpreter, a Somali (a very plucky fellow) and three sailors. The sailors had rifles, the interpreter an empty revolver, and LAMBTON and I unarmed. We had a chase for over a mile and through Mangrove Swamp after them. The interpreter and LAMBTON dashed between the last of the Slaves and their guard, the interpreter presenting his empty revolver at them, and we others were picking up a small boy here and a small girl there. Our force was too small to go on, as we did not know how many Slave-dealers and Arabs there might be on the main land that might go round and cut us off from the boats, so we had to be contented with what we had got, and had another long wade through Mangrove Swamp, black mud, and stagnant water, back to the boats. By the time we had got back to the place where we saw the camel and Slave-dealer the latter had bolted, having thrown the poor little Slave girl into the bushes. We found six more sailors had arrived, so

there was no more fear ; but it was now hopeless to go on after the Slaves, as they had got to the main land *and by treaty they could not be followed on dry land*. We found we had captured twenty-six Slaves, and, with the exception of two, they were all little children freshly brought down from Berber.

It was a great pity we could not catch the other sixty (about) and a Slave-dealer or two, as a great many of the escaped Slaves had been to Suakin, and a good deal of evidence might have been obtained from them.

It was quite a sight seeing the faces of the nine men in the boat, when they found that the Slaves had been caught ; and the defence they made, when they were tried, was that they had anchored at Attar for the night, and in the morning they were leaving when the man-of-war's boats came and took them, and then went on shore and caught Slaves and put them on board, thereby turning their boat into a Slaver. We got back to Suakin by 11 a.m., and about 3 o'clock the *Albacore* came in with another dhow belonging to the Naceeb, or agent of the Soudan Ashrufs, one of the chief notables of the town, which they had caught within five miles of where we were at Gezirat Abdullah.

In this dhow were a lot of town Slaves, from whom a great deal of evidence has been obtained implicating many of the townspeople in the Slave-trade, and I hope they will be tried and properly punished. I have my doubts whether they will.

The dhows have been condemned, and the Slave-brokers, and chief boatmen and owner of dhow that *Dolphin* caught, got fifty lashes and five years' hard labour ; others got two years and twenty-five lashes ; the sailors six months and twenty-five lashes ; and two small boys twenty-five lashes.

This is the first time a really good example has been made, and it has and will have, a very good effect if it can only be followed up by more captures, which, if money is spent for information, is a certainty. I did not go down to see the nineteen people beaten belonging to the captures, as it would only have been adding insult to injury ; but, from all accounts, the Jeddah Slave-dealers screamed horribly, and they were beaten by the black soldiers (formerly Slaves). A regular turning of the tables—the Slaves beating the Slave-dealers.

The Slave-trade, I am sorry to say, has never been so brisk as it is now, and there never was before a worse clique here backing it up. I don't know if you remember my writing you, years ago, reporting what was going on in liberating Slaves locally here and furnishing them with papers of liberation, putting them on board the steamers going to Jeddah, taking their liberation papers away there and selling them into Slavery. Well, this has been going on by every steamer to Jeddah, and the Slave-dealers can laugh at our Consul, who is powerless in the matter, as the documents have the Governor-General's signature. I trust that I shall be able to get you a list of Slaves liberated in the last six months, and I am certain that out of these Slaves more than the half have been sold in Jeddah or in Egypt. They don't for a certainty exist here.

I say the export of all Soudanese ought to be put a stop to, and that no Soudani should be allowed to leave the country unless he is a merchant or a servant to a European. As far as the liberation system of exportation, it is done with the greatest ease and impunity, and men come backwards and forwards by every steamer and carry it on. I wish you could move this question again at home.

The first great lot of Slaves that came into this town was from Tamaai, and I consider the whole affair was a scandal and a disgrace. After Tamaai was taken by the surrounding friendly tribes, MAHMOUD ALI BEY, being the head Sheik recognised by the Government, had the handling of the whole loot, of which he took the majority.

The boys and girls, prisoners of war, were sold, sent over to Jeddah, sold and given away in the town ; and, had any spirit been shown, instead of absolutely doing nothing, an example might have been made and the Arabs of the town shown that the new rule did not intend to allow Slavery to go on ; this was not done, and they immediately made their plans for carrying on with the Slave-dealers, and a very good business they have been doing.

The Slave-trade before Tamaai fell was all being done from the north through the Bishareen road by some of the Nile Bishareen—Kourbabs of Roweyah and the Jaleen. The man that used to arrange for the sale was a Bishareen, and he used to bring back from Jeddah the cloth and grain which was taken in payment for the Slaves. As soon as Tamaai fell, and the Berber road got safe, the Slave-dealers of this town commenced to ship from here, and the environs and the road being free and the profits large, has given a greater stimulus to the trade. More dollars are being sent up country, more people are engaging in the trade, and more Slaves are coming down. The Jeddah people have now another and easier source from where they can get their supplies. In the south, Slaves are being run from Tokar and Aghig, and plenty from Massowah up to the time of the fight between the Abyssinians and Italians. After the fight I have heard little news about the trade.

Legal trade not being allowed to go on freely, the Arabs cannot turn their attention to legitimate trade, and I think it a very short-sighted policy not opening up the coast.

I want you particularly, if you can get it done, to have the question of tribal ports along the Red Sea littoral opened up, it will be the death blow to Jeddah Slave-trade.

Please don't forget the question of tribal ports, if they are opened up it will be so much easier for HER MAJESTY'S cruisers to get information of Slave movements, and without information HER MAJESTY'S cruisers can do nothing.

With best remembrances to my old friends whom I have met at Broad Street, at your offices.

To EDMUND STURGE, Esq.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

A. B. WYLDE.

SYMPATHY WITH THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE.

AKBOU-KABYLIE ALGERIE, *June 15th, 1887.*

DEAR MR. ALLEN,—I have read in last week's *Christian* the article on African Slave-trade, but it was the announcement on another page that solved my difficulty as to how I could become a member of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. I had long earnestly desired to become such, and thus express somewhat my heartfelt, yea, burning sympathy with this effort and the Slave-hunted millions. I longed to labour personally in this cause in Central or Central South Africa, but my health never till the present permitted of such action, and in God's providence I am at present labouring amongst the Kabyles, in which work we look to God only for support ; but I rejoice to forward herewith 10s. as a thankoffering to the faithful Provider, and a mite of testimony to the loudest crying woe of suffering humanity. As a boy, I read in Dutch, DAVID LIVINGSTONE'S blessing on all, whether Turk or Christian, who should help to heal "the world's open sore" ; and it sank with profound emotion into my boy-soul then. I shall look forward eagerly for any information that may serve in continuance to stir my sluggish soul into believing and fervent prayer in this matter, and remain meanwhile, dear Mr. ALLEN, with true Christian salutations, heartily yours in the service of JESUS,

W. DE RONDEN POS.

An Educated Haytian Negro.

A FEW weeks ago a gentlemanly-looking young black, of remarkably prepossessing appearance and manner, called at the offices of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and in a few words related his history, which was so remarkable, that we deem it worthy of record, showing, as it does, that there is no mental incapacity inherent in the black race.

This young man, aged about twenty-six, was left an orphan in early life. His father and mother were pure African, and probably Slaves. They left a small provision for their child, and he was carefully brought up by a relative. A few years ago he realised his small property, and came over to Europe with the object of obtaining a liberal education, and with the hope of returning to his native island and engaging in the profession of tuition amongst his fellow countrymen.

The principal part of his time he was studying at the Ecole de Théologie, Geneva, from which body he received a certificate showing that he had passed an examination in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, general literature, rhetoric, the French language, logic, history (ancient and modern), the Old Testament, chemistry, physics, algebra, natural history, geometry, physical geography, astronomy, &c.

Passing on to Austria, he studied at Innsbrück, making himself proficient in the German language. When in the Tyrol, a lady advised him to come to England and find out members of the Society of Friends, who would be sure to help him. This advice he followed; but before doing so applied to the Government of Hayti for a position as professor in that island. Shortly after his arrival in England he called on the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, with the object of obtaining a situation as tutor, in order to earn enough to enable him to return to his native land. The SOCIETY did all that it could for him in recommending him in this capacity, to gentlemen interested in education in England; but all these efforts were unavailing. Fortunately the Minister of Public Instruction at Port au Prince was able to find him a position as Professor in the Government Schools, but the question arose as to funds to enable him to return to Hayti.

The Secretary of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY therefore introduced this adventurous young negro gentleman, Mr. EDWARD STEPHENS, to Mr. STAFFORD ALLEN, one of the Committee, through whose kindness, assisted by his excellent wife, a sum of £50 was in a few days raised (partly on loan), which enabled the young man to start immediately for Hayti *via* Bordeaux, where we trust he will have a prosperous career.

FORM OF BEQUEST

TO THE

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

"I give to the Treasurer of the Anti-Slavery Society, or to the person for the time being acting as such, whose receipt I direct shall be a full discharge for the same, the sum of £ sterling free of Legacy Duty) to be applied for the general purposes of the said Society, to be fully paid out of such part of my personal estate as is legally applicable to such purpose."

A Project for the Pacification of the Soudan.

WE have received a copy of a *Report on the Soudan*, which has lately been drawn up by Mr. FRANCIS WILLIAM FOX, in which it is proposed "to open up the provinces of the Soudan by the agency of an approved Trading Association of British Subjects."

Mr. Fox, at the beginning of the present year, visited Egypt and the Red Sea littoral, and collected much information bearing upon this subject, from Government officials and other gentlemen in commercial houses. He ascertained that there was no intention on the part of the British members of the Egyptian Government to restore the control of Egypt over the abandoned Soudan provinces; but, on the other hand, there was a desire to facilitate the establishment of a settled government under the control and guidance of an independent association of British subjects, which would thus relieve the Egyptian treasury of the present heavy expenditure for administering Suakin and the Red Sea littoral.

The best method of procedure for thus opening up the Soudan, Mr. Fox considers, would probably be "to organise small district committees of Sheikhs, who shall be advised and guided by Englishmen residing in each district, in the commercial centres of the several provinces, and that the leading tribes who have in former times suffered from tribal feuds and trade disputes shall in future be kept as far as possible distinct, and have their respective trade routes to, and tribal ports on, the Red Sea coast."

The ports at which trading stations or factories might with advantage be opened are, with Suakin as headquarters, Aw-Teri, Halaib, Aghig Seghir, and a port on the Lebkhah. Some twenty or twenty-five Englishmen should be appointed by the proposed company as agents at the stations or factories at the tribal ports on the Red Sea coast, and at the other commercial centres in the Soudan. Three inspectors-general should also be appointed, whose duty it would be to visit and confer with the resident agents, to inquire into any cases of oppression and injustice, and generally to see that liberty and order are maintained and justice administered throughout the Soudan provinces.

Besides acquiring and maintaining control of a large proportion of the export and import trade of the Soudan, the company would probably engage in the cultivation, ginning and pressing of cotton, the management of the proposed railway from Suakin to Berber, and the small steamers on the Nile in connection with the railway. If Mr. Fox's scheme could be carried out—and there does not seem to be any reason why it should not—its civilizing effect upon the future of Africa would be enormous. The ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY has always favoured the construction of a railway from Suakin to Berber, for the purposes of commerce, mainly for the reason that by its means a legitimate trade could be substituted for the horrible Slave-trade, which has for so many centuries desolated Africa.

In support of these views Mr. Fox quotes a despatch from the EARL OF

DUFFERIN, in 1883, to the English Foreign Office. (A full copy of which will be found in the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* for April, 1883, pages 95—99), in which His Excellency says :—

"The first step necessary is the construction of a railway from Suakin to Berber, or what perhaps would be still more advisable, to Shendy, on the Nile. It would bring Cairo within six and a half days of Khartoum, the time required to run from Suakin to Berber, on the Nile, being only sixteen hours. The completion of this enterprise would at once change all the elements of the problem. Instead of being a burden on the Egyptian exchequer, these equatorial provinces ought to become, with anything like good management, a source of wealth to the Government. What has hitherto prevented their development has been the difficulty of getting machinery into the country, and of conveying its cotton, sugar, and other natural products to the sea." * * * * *

"If a railway were made from Suakin to Berber it would do more to stop the Slave-trade than any other measure."

This, too, was the opinion of the late General GORDON, who thus wrote, in 1882 :—

"You ask me my opinion on the subject of a railway between Suakin-Berber.

"Speaking from long experience in the Soudan, I feel convinced that until such a communication is made no real progress can be reckoned on in those countries. Their being so near Egypt proper, and yet so backward as they are is simply owing to the great difficulty existing in getting to and from them to the Red Sea ; a belt of arid sand of 280 miles separates them from civilization, and till this is spanned no real progress can be made." * * * * *

"There can be not the least doubt but that the route, Suakin to Berber, is the true natural route to be opened.

"Had this route been opened when I was in the Soudan it would have been infinitely more simple to have governed those countries. The hidden misery of peoples in the dark places of the Soudan exists because no light is thrown on those lands, which light this railway would give ; and it is certain, when it is known that the railway is completed, an entire change will take place in the whole of this country. * *

"Had I time I could say much more on the subject. I conclude in saying that the railway is a *sine quâ non* for the well-being of the Soudan."

To construct this line—280 miles in length—Mr. Fox estimates that a sum of £980,000 would be sufficient, whilst the working expenses, assuming that only one train ran daily each way, would probably not exceed £40,000 per annum.

In the report before us tables of exports and imports, together with their estimated values are given, showing that the resources of the Soudan are inexhaustible, whilst there is plenty of room for the manufactures of Manchester, Birmingham, and other large seats of industry in the British Empire.

Any well-digested scheme for opening up the Soudan to legitimate commerce, as has been repeatedly suggested to us by our valued correspondent at Suakin, Mr. A. B. WYLDE, will always demand the support of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, because that Society always has been and is opposed to any military conquest of that country.

The plan proposed by Mr. Fox formed the subject of a very interesting article in the *Times*, of June 3rd, occupying more than two columns of that paper, besides an editorial, warmly supporting the views of the writer. It will, of course, be a matter of time before English capitalists can be induced to invest large sums in opening up commerce with a country in so disturbed a condition as the Soudan; but there is reason to hope that, with the gradual pacification of the tribes, and the absence of aggressive policy on the part of Egypt, something like a settled and peaceable condition of the country may before long be attained. Possibly this pacification, and the opening up of the country to legitimate commerce, may have its initial movement from the Equatorial Province, so long governed and kept in order by EMIN PASHA.

This part of the subject is treated of in another column of the present issue of the *Reporter*.

The *Times*, of June 3rd, which published a long review of Mr. Fox's scheme for the pacification of the Soudan, contained also an editorial article, speaking most favourably of the proposed plan. From this we make a few quotations:

We publish to-day an interesting communication, well calculated to arrest the attention of the mercantile community, on the possible development of the Soudan by commercial agencies. Our correspondent informs us that Mr. FRANCIS W. FOX has recently visited Suakin for the purpose of inquiring as to the facilities which now exist, or which might without much difficulty be created, for the promotion of trade between the Soudanese and Europe, and that the results of these inquiries are in a high degree encouraging. The details are contained in a report which will, in the first instance, be submitted to the Foreign Office, but which will no doubt be rendered accessible to any who are in a position to base practical action upon its recommendations. These, briefly stated, are that the task of opening up the Soudan to trade should be undertaken by a company, and that a sufficient number of ports or factories should be established on the coast of the Red Sea, both north and south of Suakin, to allow the inhabitants of different regions to resort each to the one which may be most convenient to them, and, at the same time, to avoid the collisions between tribes at feud with one another which would be almost inevitable if the transactions were confined to any single centre of operations. Mr. Fox does not propose that his projected company should enjoy a monopoly, or even that it should hold any definite relations either to the English or the Egyptian Government, and this is so far fortunate, because it may certainly be assumed that such relations would not be established, and that to ask for them as a necessary element of the scheme would be fatal to its adoption. Nothing more seems to be intended than an organisation sufficiently powerful to overcome certain inevitable preliminary difficulties, and rich enough to make provision for the establishment of the proposed ports, and for the improvement of existing means of transit to the interior. In this regard, much stress is laid upon the desirability of constructing surface railways of metre gauge, such as were so energetically advocated by the late Mr. FAIRLIE, in the first place from Suakin to Berber, and afterwards to such other points as experience might indicate. * * * *

That the tendency of wars, especially when waged between peoples of very different degrees of civilization, is to lead afterwards to the active promotion of commerce, is one of the most familiar of the lessons which are taught by history. So

long as the superfluous corn of the Sennaar was left to rot upon the ground for want of a market, so long as the inhabitants were separated from the possibility of obtaining, or even of seeing, European commodities by a belt of almost impassable desert, the tribes had no inducement to curb their ferocity, or to refrain from the feuds which seem to have been their chief amusement whenever they were not united against a common enemy. But even the last war must have brought home to thousands of the Soudanese, probably for the first time, the superiority of many things of European manufacture, and must have filled them with eagerness to obtain them. That desired objects should be purchasable at a convenient Red Sea port, where they would be also sufficiently protected to be secure against predatory attack, would inevitably direct the Soudanese mind towards expedients for obtaining by fair means the treasures which were not accessible by force or fraud ; and this kind of operation, when exerted upon semi-savages, leads to the first step towards a career of honest industry. If men want a thing, and cannot steal it, the only remaining resource is to labour for its possession ; and we think it cannot be doubted that the establishment of the factories proposed by Mr. Fox would speedily begin to exert the customary influence of such institutions. * *

As on a thousand other occasions in the history of the human race, war has enlarged knowledge, knowledge will create desire, and desire will seek its gratification in industry. It must not be forgotten, of course, that the security of the goods is a condition essential to success ; and this may be the condition most difficult to fulfil. As we have already said, the English Government would certainly be indisposed to undertake responsibilities in the matter ; and hence the servants of the company must be in a position to set at defiance any attempted raid upon their stores. But the undertaking, after all, would not be essentially different from many others which English enterprise has conducted to a successful issue.

The power of the Soudanese to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the projected company would depend, of course, upon the possible productiveness of the country ; and on this point the statements of Mr. Fox are exceedingly encouraging. Prior to the late rebellion, the united export and import trade of the Soudan amounted to a total of two and a half millions sterling ; and it is probable that this was practically limited to the most accessible fringe of the population. The larger proportion of the land is described as being "most fertile, offering great capabilities of development, abounding in agricultural resources, and, it is believed, in mineral wealth." Even the desert portions yield an abundance of gum, ostrich feathers, and raw hides ; and the quantities of these would no doubt be much increased by a proper organisation of the industry supplying them. EMIN BEY asserts that in the equatorial provinces he has cultivated cotton, indigo, sugar cane, and rice, and that ostrich farms have been started ; while the Sennaar is described as being of almost unlimited corn-growing capacity, and fit also for the production of coffee and tobacco. With these natural advantages there is every reason to believe that the inhabitants, when in constant contact with the products and resources of civilisation, would speedily develop a taste for things which at present are unknown to them, or are known only as almost inaccessible luxuries ; and so the old sequence of events would once more be set on foot. Wants would create industry, before which tribal feuds and foreign wars would of necessity die out, and industry would soon produce a demand for education. The dismal trade of Slave-hunting, with the precarious profits and heavy risks attending its prosecution, would be replaced by pursuits calculated to offer a shorter and more easy road to wealth ; and thus man's natural love of comfort and luxury would once more become a powerful agency in the elevation alike of his material and of his moral condition. * * * * *

THE SUPPOSED TREACHERY AT KHARTOUM.

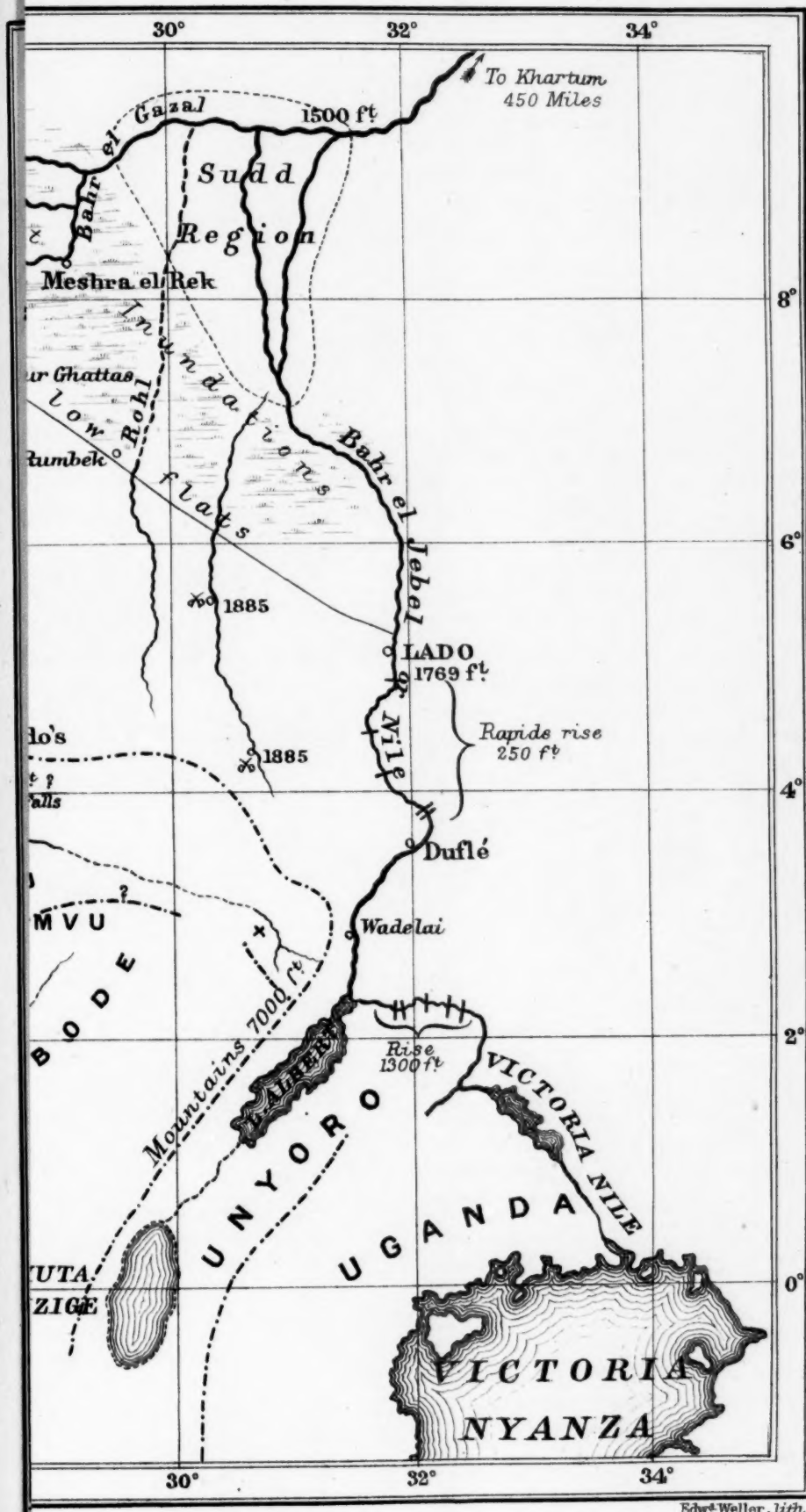
(FROM THE CAIRO CORRESPONDENT OF THE *Daily News*.)

THE general court-martial on BIMBASHI HASSAM-EFFENDI BENHASSAWY, who commanded the 5th Regiment (Egyptians) at Khartoum, is now fixed. The Egyptian military authorities refuse to give any information on the subject, in imitation, it would seem, of the Turkish authorities, who always frantically endeavour to conceal political or military news, and who always fail in their efforts to do so. The whole affair of BIMBASHI BENHASSAWY and his court-martial is an open secret, and is simply this: For some months dribblets of the 5th Regiment, escaped from Khartoum, have been arriving at Cairo from the Soudan, and they have at present reached the number of 150 privates, officers, and non-commissioned officers. It will be remembered that this was the regiment that was supposed to be on guard at the western (Messalia) and south-western "gate" or entrance to Khartoum. Gradually evidence has been collected, which, it is alleged, will prove that BIMBASHI BENHASSAWY, in collusion with FARIG PACHA, who held the position of general, corresponded with the MAHDI, and wrote a letter to him to the effect that unless he attacked by Monday, he would be too late, as the "English were close at hand." The letter of course cannot be produced, but it will be sworn to that it was written. It will be proved, it is also alleged, that on the night that Khartoum was taken, the 5th Regiment, who had charge of the south-west and south entrances, never fired a shot, and in return they escaped the massacre—although they were kept prisoners, and are now gradually escaping. The whole affair came to notice thus: Mr. PALMER, Director-General "de la Comptabilité d'Etat," directed with the approbation of the SIRDAR (Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army), M. VALLIANT, Director-General of the Finance Department of the Soudan, to pay these escaped officers and soldiers of the 5th Regiment their arrears of pay—amounting to some considerable sum. But M. VALLIANT, who had his eye pretty well on the whole affair, and who is without doubt one of the best men in the Government service, replied, "What! I pay the murderers of GORDON! Never! I distinctly refuse to put my seal to any document of the sort." (For an order for payment had been brought to him to receive his stamp or seal.) "If you English wish to pay the men, you must do it on your own responsibility. I will have none of it." This little difference led up to the present investigation, and ended in the officer who commanded the 5th being placed under arrest. E. ZORAB PACHA is appointed president of the court-martial. In defence it will be contended that the Arabs did not enter at the S. or S.W. entrances.—*June 9th, 1887.*

MR. H. M. STANLEY AS A MISSIONARY.

IN a recent interview between Mr. STANLEY and a newspaper correspondent, the distinguished explorer said: "I have been in Africa for seventeen years, and I have never met a man who would kill me if I folded my hands. What I wanted, and what I have been endeavouring to ask for the poor Africans, has been the good offices of Christians, ever since LIVINGSTONE taught me during those four months that I was with him. In 1871 I went to him as prejudiced as the biggest atheist in London. I was out there, away from a worldly world. I saw this solitary old man there, and asked myself, 'Why on earth does he stop here?' For months after we met I found myself listening to him and wondering at the old man's carrying out all that was said in the Bible. Little by little his sympathy for others became contagious; mine was awakened; seeing his pity, his gentleness, his zeal, his earnestness, and how he went quietly about his business, I was converted by him, although he had not tried to do it. How sad that the good old man died so soon! How joyful he would have been if he could have seen what has since happened there!"

And thus have these great explorers demonstrated the power of sympathy and kindness even upon the most degraded of people.—*The American Missionary*, June, 1887.



MAY & JUNE, 1887.

ARTOUM.

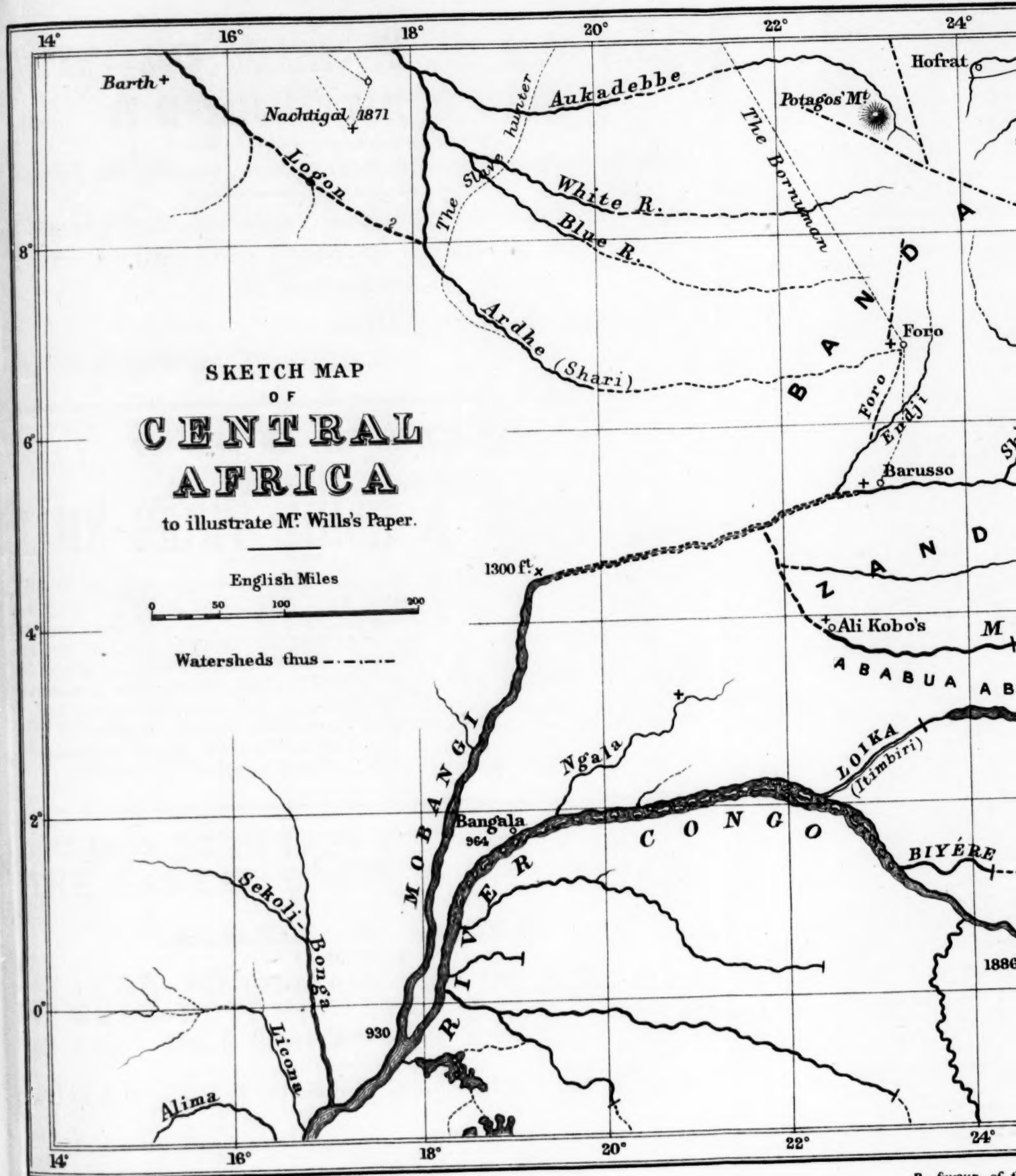
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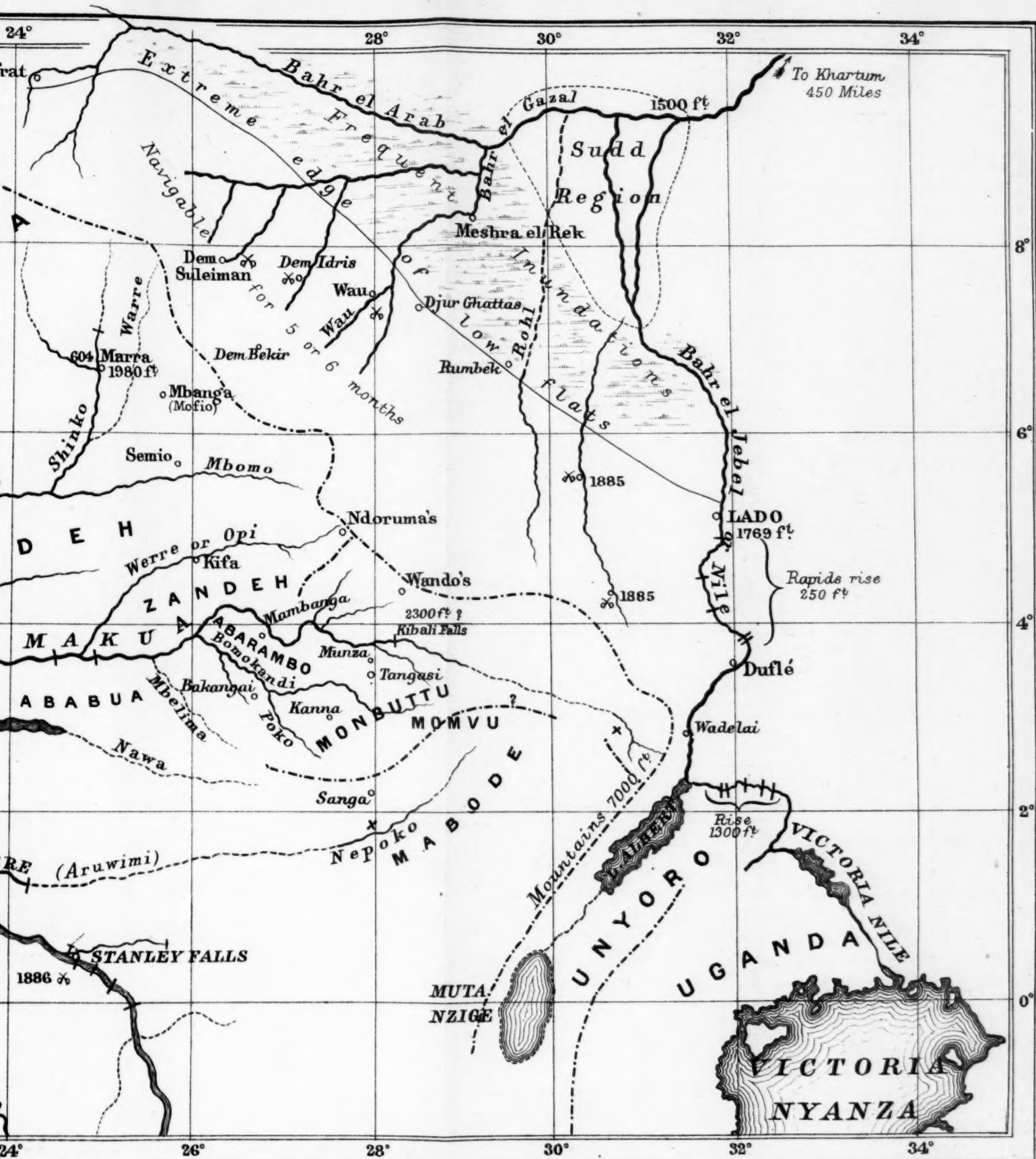
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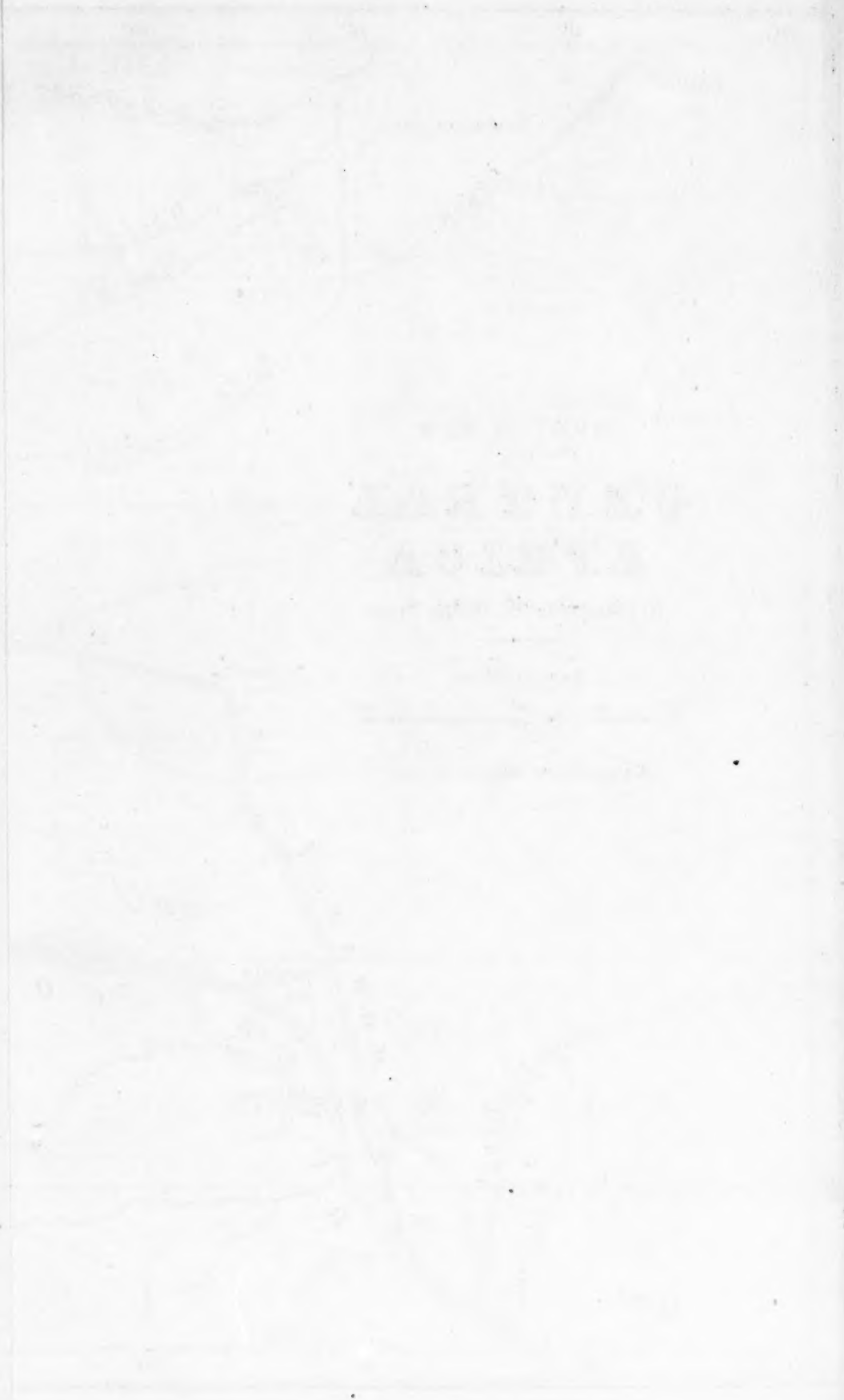
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By favour of t



Edw. Weller, Lith.



A FEW FACTS RELATING TO THE SLAVE-TRADE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN AFRICA.

A Leaflet, with Illustration, has been issued by the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

*Correspondents and others interested in this question may
receive packets of this Leaflet for GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION
on application to—*

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Secretary.*

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